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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Denounces Naval Treaty

All Far East Pacts Now Totter

U. S. and Britain Have Big Task

New Agreement Must Face Facts

Europe Plans on Free Austria

AMBASSADOR HIROSI SAITO files Japan's formal denunciation of the Washington naval treaty with Secretary of State Hull and the United States, once isolated, is precipitated in a new sense into diplomatic world affairs. Unless this treaty abrogation is to start wildly competitive naval building with the close of 1936, America and Great Britain must before then find some new agreement with Japan. The first fact to be faced is that with one domino down the others are tumbling. The London naval treaty of 1930 topples automatically; but far more important, the Four Power and Nine Power Treaties, signed at Washington in 1922 and guaranteeing the status quo of the Pacific, totter to their crash. Not only naval limitation, but fortification of naval bases, far-reaching political concords, China's stated independence, the Open Door in Asia and Pacific air routes are all reduced to flux—How ably and how soon may diplomacy hope to raise new standards of understanding off America's western shore?

¶ The United States and Britain have dreaded the effect of jingo outbursts against Japan for its destructive blow at one of the bulwarks of peace. Passion, hatred and shallow criticism have been asked to hold their tongues. Washington and London do not wish the difficult task ahead of them made more difficult still. Japan has been long in preparing for this drastic step. Japan denounces the treaty because it believes it must have the prestige of equality and within this prestige it feels ride its hopes not only of Far East domination, but of the expansion necessary to its national existence. British and American delegates have argued for two months with Japanese delegates at London without getting anywhere at all—Only calmness, patience and wise statecraft can now hope to discover and pursue the way to a satisfactory goal.

¶ Tokyo's discussions of naval matters look ahead and steadfastly ignore political questions, but the powers know any new agreement must begin by looking back. Real denunciation of the treaty began when Japan invaded Manchuria in September, 1931, and set up the puppet state of Manchoukuo over 30,000,000 Chinese who did not desire it. The grasp on China, the seizure of lands and vast trade opportunities, the systematic, forceful closing of the Open Door to America, Britain and all others but Japan are matters which must be faced, discussed and definitely agreed upon. When there is understanding with Japan upon its course on the Asiatic mainland the rest will be easy—Agreement on fleets in the Pacific will almost dictate itself.

¶ The United States has held that it cannot grant Japan equality as its due. But patient statecraft may find it can grant equality to a nation which profoundly believes it requires equality and can be trusted not to abuse it. Japan would first have to restore confidence in its ability to respect treaty agreements. It would have to give real guarantees of fair intention and on the Open Door. But the United States could be and should be its great friend. As the Drummond articles have pointed out, Japan cannot achieve its own rights by violating the rights of others. Perhaps wise statecraft can convince Tokyo of this, can respectfully assist it to right questionable procedure, to outline its wholesome upward course in the Far East. Foreign Minister Hirota and Secretary Hull have declared there are no issues between their countries incapable of amicable solution—From the United States there is due a broad, generous gesture to show how true this is.

¶ Italy announces that a pact among large and small powers to guarantee Austrian independence is under negotiation. Philadelphia sees the Annie Jump Cannon award go to Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, Harvard astronomer, with the statement that "women have the same opportunities as men." Russia hears Josef Stalin declare care will now be given not more to machinery than to the men who run the machines. Chicago hears Secretary Wallace assert crop curtailing to raise prices has reached its maximum and that the next step must come not from the farmers—He asks industry to increase production to help along good times.

¶ Boston learns that a big American Airlines transport plane such as it sends each night to Cleveland is caught in a snowstorm and makes a forced landing on an unknown mountain. Pilot Ernest F. Dryer carries with him two co-pilots and one male passenger. He gets in difficulty, radios his distress, lands in a forest, radios all hands are safe. Other planes cannot take off from icy fields, but motorcars take up the hunt. A brave pilot keeps cool in an emergency—A safe night landing in a blinding snowstorm is one more victory for air navigation.

Bay State Sales Tax Pressed Ely and Curley in Verbal Tilt Lynn Shoe Workers Give Way

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Sales Tax Sought

After a well-staged launching, the sales tax idea was today before Massachusetts—backed by Mayor Mansfield, Tax Commissioner Long, and the tacit approval of 25 leading Boston business executives. First announcements gave the general impression of an auspicious and favorable reception. Brewing under the surface, however, vigorous opposition was forming its lines, led by a no less redoubtable person than Governor-Elect Curley.

The Mansfield-Long plan called for a 2 per cent tax on all gross sales with the exception of foods, water, drugs and medicines, gasoline, alcoholic beverages, and periodicals sold at five cents or under. It would be state wide.

Chief motive for the sales tax at this time is the exhaustion of the ability of real estate to meet rising needs for revenue. The real estate tax, it has been frequently held, has reached a point close to what is called saturation—where a higher tax causes delinquencies which amount to as much or more than the tax increase.

The chief reason in deciding upon a sales tax as the alternative method of raising more revenue was that of spreading the burden in some way throughout the entire population.

Chief objection was today leveled precisely at this point of compelling the poor, as well as the well-to-do, to share the tax. The sales tax, it was said, would be attacked on the ground of unjust discrimination against those of small income who are least able to pay taxes—and who buy most of the goods that would be subjected to a sales tax. A higher surtax on large incomes was said to be more equitable.

Next week, a bill for a sales tax will be introduced into the Legislature at the instigation of Mayor Mansfield. By that time, if not sooner, it was predicted, Governor-elect Curley will take a hand in the controversy, on the side of opposition to the plan.

Shots Exchanged

Not content with a graceful gubernatorial exit and innaugural, Governor Ely and Governor-elect Curley today looked at each other belligerantly across the barrier of the year's end, and threw words at each other like hard, stinging missles. Occasion for the spat was an attempt to pass payment of $363,306 to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway through the Executive Council.

Said the Governor-elect: "Flagrant horse trading . . . A raid on the treasury."

Replied the Governor, "Falsehood."

Then Mr. Ely added a few pointed questions, calling for a Curley explanation of who ultimately received the speculative profits from East Boston Tunnel land transactions, carried out under the Curley administration.

Almost lost in the welter of epithets was the issue involved. The

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Student Youth Plans Move To Combat Crime

Federation Head Outlines Program Submitted to Government

Objectives Broad

A plan for a federal youth service, to be an integral part of the United States Department of the Interior, and constituting, possibly, the first systematic, nation-wide attack on the causes of crime among youth, was outlined today by John A. Lang, president of the National Student Federation, meeting in Boston in annual conference.

The plan which will be formally presented to the Federation convention next Monday, according to Mr. Lang, is receiving the sympathetic consideration of the United States Government. Mr. Lang expects the national Congress to vote appropriations for administering the new division at its next session.

Coming in the wake of the National Crime Convention, which stressed the need for more effective guidance of youth, the division should prove a powerful ally of the national crime-fighting organizations, Mr. Lang declared.

Ascertain Problems

The general nature of the Federal Youth Service would, according to Mr. Lang, be to ascertain the character of youth problems and to suggest solutions to those problems bearing upon crime, unemployment, vocational guidance and leisure. It would function under the office of the United States Commissioner of Education, as a division of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Lang conservatively estimated that there were 6,000,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 25 who are out of work and not attending schools. These youths, he believed, have been partially and in some instances wholly neglected in the federal recovery program.

To these potential delinquents open to the path of crime through enforced idleness, the Federal Youth Service would unlock the doors to profitable service, perhaps as apprentices to public officials or as research workers, enlarging the store of the nation's knowledge.

Help Find Niches

"These youths," Mr. Lang declared, "will be public charges if they do not obtain employment. Shall we help them find their niches, perhaps with some expense, or else contribute to the expense of their idleness?"

Under the Lang program, a director would handle the administration of the youth service with an assistant director to direct traveling representatives, a research-fellow and statistician, a specialist on youth and employment, and at least three traveling representatives to visit all parts of the country to collect information on local problems.

While the proposal, itself, comes from within the student organization, the program outlined would be officially administered by the Government. The possibility is not remote, however, that the student federation would be properly represented, perhaps through an advisory committee proposed for the youth service and composed of private or-

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Japan Formally Ends Washington Treaty; Seeks Naval Equality at Half Strength; Mastery of Whole Far East at Stake

What's a Little Rain to Naval Conferees?

British Host Holds Umbrella Wide World

There Was a Diplomatic Golf Match Recently at Walton-Heath, England. A Sudden Shower Came Up. Here Are the Golfers Plodding Through the Rain to the Third Green. The British Foreign Secretary Is Holding an Emergency Umbrella Impartially Over the United States Admiral and the Japanese Ambassador—as Should Be—But Mr. Davis Doesn't Seem to Mind the Wetting He's Getting. Reading Through the Rain From Left to Right—Norman H. Davis, United States Representative at the Recent London Naval Conference; Admiral William H. Standley, United States Naval Expert; Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary; Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japan's Ambassador at London.

Tokyo Is Hopeful Of Another Agreement, Ambassador Says

Pacific Status Quo Now Threatened

Real Break Came When Japan Began Offensive in Chinese Territory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—At high noon today, slender and smiling Ambassador Hirosi Saito of Japan walked unostentatiously into the office of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and deposited his country's formal denunciation of the Washington Treaty of naval limitation.

Secretary Hull received Ambassador Saito entirely alone in his office. He accepted the brief text of a Tokyo note—about 175 words long—stating the formal denunciation of the treaty, and replied with an equally formal note of acknowledgment. The American Government then immediately cabled its Ambassadors in London, Paris and Rome of the Japanese act, with instructions to inform those respective foreign offices at once, as cosignatories of the Washington Treaty. Thus simply was performed one of the major diplomatic acts of the decade.

Future in Balance

A page in history turned as the Japanese Ambassador performed his task. It was closing the first successful effort to limit armament which the world had ever seen, closing on the single most heartening agreement in 15 years of relative disappointment.

Whether another page of hope and progress would open remains an enigma. The Japanese Ambassador tried hard to point the way to another agreement. Japan, he said, was sincerely hoping for a substitute accord embodying its own proposals.

These, he emphasized, begin with an offer to scrap down to half its present naval strength, and to eliminate totally the farthest-striking weapons of the sea, battleships and aircraft carriers. But any such reductions were contingent upon absolute equality for Japan.

Supremacy in Asia

Moreover, such a disposition of navies would leave Japan with apparently unchallengeable supremacy in Asia, capable of pushing its policy in Manchuria and China proper without any diplomatic check from other powers and presumably involving the early closing of the "Open Door." It was for these political reasons that the United States and Great Britain stuck to determination to retain the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington Treaty.

Japan's formal notification means that the Washington Treaty comes to an end two years from Dec. 31, at the end of 1936. Within these two years, the Ambassador's statement declared, there will be plenty of time to work out a new agreement, and the Government of the United States heartily joins him in this hope. No efforts will be spared, in the months ahead, to work out some basis of compromise.

But two full months of negotiation in London between the three sea powers have just come fruitlessly to an end, apparently without a shade of progress being made toward a basis of agreement, and even as the Japanese notification was delivered at the State Department, Norman H. Davis, America's Ambassador-at-Large, and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, were taking ship for home.

London Treaty Also Falls

Unless some new agreement is worked out, the corner stone of post-war stability between the sea powers will collapse. With the fall of the Washington Treaty goes the London Treaty of 1930, which was dependent upon the earlier agreement.

It is equally to be feared that the even more important Four Power and Nine Power Treaties, signed at Washington in 1922, and guaranteeing the status quo of the Pacific, will fall likewise. The former American Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, formally declared that the whole fabric of treaties was interdependent, and if one went they all would go.

The historical bases of today's act are simple. The real treaty renunciation did not take place today. It did not take place at each of the formal stages by which different Japanese bodies—from Cabinet to Privy Council and Emperor—decided, and proclaimed their intention to end the resented naval limitations. The real renunciation, his-

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How Peace Can Come to the Pacific

New Understanding Between Japan, the United States and Great Britain Worth Making and Worth Keeping, Monitor Editor Concludes After First-Hand Survey — Will London or Geneva Provide the Setting?

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

Last of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

Can peace come to the Pacific?

This question I have asked of many persons in many places. I have asked it of myself. I should like, indeed, to ask it of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, for if there are to be statesmen who will lead in peace there must be people in all countries who will follow in peace. Governments cannot effectively talk peace unless there is public opinion which will support the policies of peace.

In my three months' search in the Far East for the answer to the question, Can peace come to the Pacific? many impressions and conclusions have crowded the mind, and of the many I should like to underline the few which seemed to me the most important, the most compelling, the most indispensable to the structure of Pacific peace:

Armaments Race: Japan, for the same reasons which have motivated Great Britain and the United States, has made the attainment of naval parity a matter of national honor and national prestige.

As explained in the previous articles in this series, it was my conclusion that the extension of agreed naval parity to Japan is desirable, but whether it is won by agreement or not, it is the intention of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people to build up to parity as soon as possible, whatever the strain upon international relations and whatever the drain upon its own overtaxed resources.

An armaments race between America and Japan has the prospect of being an immediate issue and the American decision upon this issue should not be left to passion and precipitancy, but should be fully explored before we are called upon to make it. Japan anticipates an armaments race, there are those who fear such a race, and there are others in both countries who would welcome and encourage it.

It is my conviction that the United States need not and should not participate in an armaments race. So long as the Japanese Navy is not of a size nor in a position to menace the United States there is no cause and there is no purpose to be served by America's asserting, for any reason whatsoever, an unneeded and unusable naval superiority over Japan.

It is argued, as certain groups of newspapers in America have argued, that these multiplying ships are not to be used for fighting on the seas, they are to be used only for maneuvering on the diplomatic chessboard.

I am not arguing for a weak or inadequate American Navy, but I do suggest that we should take a realistic attitude in fitting the size of the American Navy to the purposes which we wish it to accomplish. If the United States is to match ship for ship with Japan, these ships must be built for a purpose. Let us decide what that purpose is to be and let us be sure that our ships can achieve that purpose. Now the United States, under the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington and London treaties, possesses a 40 per cent naval superiority over Japan, and if the United States is to enter a naval building race with Japan in order to maintain that superiority by building ad infinitum it can be for no other purpose than to put America in a position to coerce Japan, by war if necessary, into pursuing Far Eastern policies satisfactory to the United States.

Size Without Worth

That is an understandable objective, but the fact is that it would put the United States into no such position at all. The American Navy Department agrees—American admirals have frequently and publicly stated—that the 5-5-3 superiority of the American Navy over the Japanese does not enable the United States to wage any effective war in Japanese waters, and it is plain that the maintenance of that superiority with twice or thrice as many ships on

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President's Plan For Work Relief Carefully Timed

On Eve of New Congress Is Thought to Have Bearing on Pensions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The Roosevelt proposal to remove 4,000,000 "unemployables" from the federal relief rolls was carefully timed for the opening of Congress. It is believed to bring the whole subject of old-age pensions to a boiling point.

It is held to be one of a series of strategic moves by which the Administration paves the way for the largest scale social security legislation ever proposed on a national basis, and as such it has already produced vigorous comments from Congressmen, foremost among them Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Mr. Roosevelt made no comment on the matter today, devoting himself to final drafts of messages to Congress, without even coming over to the executive side of the White House. Expectation that he would ask Congress next week for legislation to take several million idle off the relief roll and put them on federal projects gained currency, along with the report that the membership of the CCC might be increased from 350,000 to 1,000,000.

The annual message is expected to stress relief problems. The administration seems tending toward a relief-by-jobs rather than relief-by-dole program. As for the "unemployables" there is no use denying that the Townsend $200-a-month plan for people over 60 has caused perturbation to the White House. Mr. Roosevelt went out of his way to attack it, by inference, in his statement to his recent Social Security Conference in the capital. It may upset his whole pension scheme. Some commentators here declare that after the bonus demand, no legislation likely to come before Congress has such backing as the Townsend plan; they put old-age pensions even before the bonus.

It is pointed out that a score of states already have pension laws, these laws, however, are in a great number of cases relatively weak and ineffective. America is one of the few nations left in the world without a national system.

New York to Save Millions By New Work Relief Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—New York City's emergency unemployment relief rolls will be eased as much as 75 per cent by President Roosevelt's scheme to transfer employable men from the dole basis to a work relief basis financed by municipalities with the help of federal loans, according to William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare.

Already a legislative program whereby the cities may most fully benefit from the proposed public works schedule which the incoming Congress will be asked to set up has been outlined by the President in the form of a letter to Governor-elect George H. Earle of Pennsylvania.

Consensus here today was that, with the New York Governorship and both branches of the Legislature controlled by the Democrats, similar legislative action in the Empire State was assured soon after Jan. 2, when the lawmakers convene. This would authorize slum clearance, electrification of rural communities through nonprofit public benefit agencies, and the creation of municipal improvement authorities without power to tax.

Einstein Outlines Simplified Theory Of Mass-Energy

Raises Hope of Groups Working to Unlock Atomic Power

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29—A new and simplified proof that mass and energy are equivalent, which was presented in a lecture by Dr. Albert Einstein yesterday, is being discussed today by the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session here, who heard this, his first lecture in English.

The equivalence of mass and energy has become a matter of great importance to physical scientists in the last three years in their investigations of the nature of the nucleus of the atom. They expect considerable practical progress to result from these investigations.

They have concluded that 99 per cent of all solid substances in the earth and its atmosphere are contained in the atomic nuclei. Now a new branch of science, nuclear chemistry, is striving to discover ways of tapping this 99 per cent—of energy as well as of mass.

Collision of Particles

Dr. Einstein, like most other leading physical scientists, does not believe that all this energy can be realized and utilized as power, but he does not think it impossible that useful fractions of it may be put to work as a result of research now beginning. These investigations may also lead to the discovery of new materials and of new labor-saving devices.

Getting rid of complicated electro-magnetic fields previously employed in proof of the equivalence of mass and energy, he used instead the collision of two material particles.

Such a collision might be one of two kinds, he pointed out. The impact might be "elastic"—in which no heat would be lost, or it might be "inelastic"—in which case the particles might stick together, generating heat in the process, and this heat, which is energy, would be lost by radiation.

In both cases, he declared, the law of energy and momentum would apply and there would be no loss in the total of mass and energy.

Simplicity Commented Upon

In spite of the old tradition that only a scant dozen men really understand the Einstein Theory, none of the 400 mathematicians and physicists who, by drawing lots, succeeded in gaining admittance to the Little Theater of Carnegie Institute of Technology to hear the lecture seemed puzzled by this new proof of one of its important features.

"It is significant for its simplicity," is one comment often heard today.

"It will be particularly good in

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Wallace Declares Agriculture to Step Aside for Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—There will be no more plowing under of crops—that is, if industrial production is stepped up and a balance obtained between industrial and farm prices.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, chose a gathering of lay "brain trusters" here last night before which to announce to the world that the Administration's policy of an economy of scarcity, influenced by the lag in industrial production, will be displaced by a program of "controlled expansion."

"Doubtless some further increase in farm prices could be obtained by further reductions of agriculture supplies," he told the American Statistical Association, "but to pursue this course at this time would surely not be in the public interest."

"In fact, he said, the adjustment program for 1935 actually calls for increases in supplies. Agriculture has "gone about as far as it can go," he added, in raising prices by reducing supply. Industry, he insisted, must now expand its production.

South Carolina Plans Its Sixth Public Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A new 1000-acre state park in Chester County, donated by a group of interested citizens, is shortly to be established under supervision of the Forestry Department, according to H. A. Smith, state forester. An attempt is to be made to develop the area with CCC labor.

This is the sixth public park established in the State under the Forestry Department, and the site selected includes a 200-acre lake located in the southwest corner of the county about five miles from Chester. Work is expected to begin as soon as title has been transferred.

Saito Outlines Japan's Case In Denouncing Naval Treaty

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito, in connection with Tokyo's formal denunciation of the Washington naval limitation treaty:

Although the Japanese Government has given notice, according to the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty, of its intention to terminate the agreement, it has done so with the sincere hope to have a substitute accord that will embody the proposals we have made.

One feature of these proposals has been given, in my opinion, undue emphasis by critics. That is the claim for equality. We have so proposed a radical reduction in naval armaments capable of aggression. We are proposing the total abolition of the big and expensive warships covered by the Washington Treaty, i. e., capital ships and aircraft carriers. We are ready to go down to as far as the half of our present naval strength. But too little has been said of this.

On both material and moral grounds we earnestly desire a substantial reduction that will free the nations of anxiety regarding the possibilities of war. We want the others to be free of any anxiety regarding us, and we want to be free of any regarding them.

It is to be noted that our claim for equality or parity is a necessary prerequisite to such real reduction in the navies. Furthermore, our proposal is not to have our navy the equal of that of the United States or Great Britain suddenly overnight. Japan wishes that a common maximum limit for navies will be agreed upon, and each power to retain the right to build up to it as the necessity of the situation dictates.

The maintenance of excessive armaments is not only a heavy burden on all the peoples who support them, but has the unfortunate effect of creating suspicions of purpose and giving rise from time to time to alarms. There is enough difficult work for each of the three great naval powers to do in its own country and its own proper sphere of the world without contemplating the possibility of war with either of the others and preparing for so remote an eventuality. Accord among them, therefore, ought to be attainable on a reasonable basis and, happily, there is plenty of time

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Davis Expresses Hope For Naval Agreement During Coming Year

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29—Hope that some time next year Great Britain, the United States and Japan may yet be able to find basis for an agreement on naval disarmament, despite the present disagreement, was expressed to the Monitor here today by Mr. Norman H. Davis, who is returning to the United States this evening.

Although the talks thus far have failed, Mr. Davis feels the last six months of discussions not only have not been lost but have done much good as the powers have had to do much more thinking and now know exactly where they stand.

Equally undaunted, although keenly regretting Japan's action, British Government circles believe a breathing space now may do much good. But Downing Street has no intention of letting the situation drift. It is understood contacts between the different governments will be maintained through diplomatic channels and at the first hopeful sign the British, as host to the recent talks, intend to issue fresh invitations for another attempt at salvage. In any case, it is recalled that the signatories of both the London and Washington naval conventions are bound to hold a conference in 1935.

Japan's Denunciation of Washington Naval Treaty Reopens Security Issue

Japan Couples End of Treaty With Offer to Halve Its Navy On Promise of Equal Sea Power

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torians agree, took place on the night of Sept. 18, 1931, in the Manchurian town of Mukden. On that night, following a highly disputed "incident" along the South Manchurian railway, began the great Japanese offensive against what was Chinese territory.

Three Provinces

It did not stop until three vast provinces were carved from the disorganized, graft-and-revolution-ridden Chinese Republic, Shanghai had been besieged, the dependent state of Manchoukuo had been set up under Henry Pu-Yi, Boy Emperor of China. Manchoukuo is now reigned over by Henry, called the Emperor Kang-Te, and his Cabinet, but it is ruled by Japanese military and civilian officials.

This act disturbed the Pacific status quo set up by the Nine-Power Treaty and the collateral acts. It violated the territorial integrity of China, specifically guaranteed by the treaty, and foreshadowed the day when the whole treaty structure would tumble down. That day has now arrived.

But Japan throws all the emphasis, not upon these yesterdays, but upon tomorrow. In a statement also issued in Washington, Eiji Amau, the well-known foreign office spokesman, says:

"The present step taken by the Japanese Government is only a logical outcome of our fundamental policy which aims at the conclusion of another pact to supersede the Washington Treaty. Our Government desire fervently to arrive at an agreement which is just and fair for all the parties concerned and entirely in accord with the spirit of disarmament. They are prepared, despite the termination of the Washington Treaty, to pursue with undiminished zeal friendly negotiations with the other powers."

Seek Bar on Jingoism

The single practical and concrete relieving feature in today's dismal act, seen from Washington, is the determination of governments in the two naval capitals chiefly interested to hold jingoes in check.

Ambassador Saito takes discreet note of this fact, which comes from a recent inspired statement in high American circles. "It is gratifying and heartening to note," he notes, "that the governments of this country and Japan are now endeavoring to stop jingoes in both countries from making irresponsible utterances. It is time for all of us to ponder the situation seriously. Bearing in mind the friendship and statesmanship which have successfully solved many questions between our two countries in the past and the good sense and sportsmanship of the two peoples, I am always hopeful and optimistic."

Only one hint—and that little more than a breath—is contained in the Japanese statements toward a basis of agreement. Ambassador Saito said, "Furthermore, our proposal is not to have our navy the equal of that of the United States or Great Britain suddenly overnight. Japan wishes that a common maximum limit for navies will be agreed upon and each power to retain the right to build up to it as the necessity of the situation dictates."

If the offer not to build up to parity could be converted into actual agreement—under which the United States and Great Britain freely conceded Japan "right to parity," and Japan in turn agreed to certain practical limits which would be all it cared to build in the present situation—then settlement is possible. Compromise along this line was diligently explored at London, with no success. But Japan still holds out the prospect and it is felt that if any agreement is reached it will be along some such lines.

No Sensation

Thoroughly discounted in advance, Japan's statement today produced no sensation in the American capital. Both sides have sought so hard to prevent damaging repercussions that when the act came, it was cushioned by diplomacy. The effects on the American naval program at the coming congressional session are also open to question, since the last Congress already approved the Vinson naval bill, which authorizes ultimate construction up to the full limit allowable under any circumstances until the end of 1936, and appropriates funds for a good part of that construction.

But, however unsensational the short-range effects, the long-range consequences are recognized to be of the utmost seriousness. American statecraft, relatively untroubled by the grave problems of continental Europe, now has on its own doorstep a diplomatic task of major proportions. The Pacific has again overflowed its shores and policies—including naval limitation, political agreement on the status quo, fortification of naval bases, independence of the Philippines, the Open Door, the Alaskan Islands and air routes—are all once more in flux.

Washington Naval Treaty—Before and After

THE vast political changes of the World War and the two unsettled years that followed it led to the limitation of navies through the Washington Treaty, signed Feb. 6, 1922. Thirteen years of almost equally profound political change in the Pacific today culminates in the treaty's overthrow through its unilateral denunciation by Japan. Before the war, Great Britain commanded the seas with a navy twice as large as Germany's, its nearest competitor; France came next; the United States was fourth, and Japan fifth. Parity between mighty Britain and lowly United States and Japan was a fantastic dream. Neither Washington nor Tokyo felt insecure; Berlin and London alone were scrambling along in the grim race.

Yet, while Europe was locked in conflict, the United States and Japan climbed to second and third places. After the war to end wars, all the "victorious" powers joined in the greatest naval race in world history, centered in construction of 35,000 to 40,000-ton mastodon ships.

This unbridled rivalry ceased with the Washington Treaty, because the political guarantee of stability in the Pacific afforded by the Four-Power and Nine-Power Treaties and the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese alliance produced a sense of security which was reinforced by the pegging of navies near their existing strengths. The settlement was on a realistic basis, leaving each great sea power in supreme control of its own waters.

But in the following 13 years, Japan—which, in Admiral Kato's words in 1921, "has never claimed nor had any intention of claiming to have a naval establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British Empire"—had become a greater world power. Japanese population, trade and organizing army had spread far afield, particularly through Manchuria.

No longer did a ratio of 5-5-3 or 10-10-7 satisfy Tokyo. Moreover, the United States had not built up to treaty levels, and all previous naval limitation had been based on the realistic foundation of existing floating strength. In Japan's view the insistent moment for revision had come; negotiations at London produced no agreement; denunciation of the Washington Treaty was the only road to a new treaty structure.

Conferences and Results

I. Washington: 1921 - 22 — Vast existing programs for construction were all halted; the United States scrapped 28 battleships of 750,000 tons, built or building; Britain scrapped 24 of 500,000 tons; Japan 16 of 420,000 tons. The United States was left with 18 capital ships of 525,850 tons, Great Britain with 20 ships of 558,950 tons, Japan with 10 ships of 301,320 tons. The ratio was 5-5-3, and 1.6 apiece for France and Italy. The commanding position of the United States and its financial ability to outstrip all the others emphasized the folly of further competition.

But the treaty gave each power dominance in its own sphere, reinforced in Japan's case by British and American agreement not to build further naval bases in Asia. The United States, Britain, France, Japan, agreed, in the Four-Power Pact, to respect one another's insular positions in the Pacific, further stabilizing Japan's position. But the Nine-Power Treaty included Japan's pledge to respect China's sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity.

II. London: 1930 — Auxiliary craft — cruisers, destroyers, submarines—were brought under limitation, with parity for Britain and the United States and a ratio potentially better than 10:10:7 for Japan. In smaller cruisers and destroyers Japan's proportion was 7; in submarines it was 10; in heavy cruisers it was 6, with, however, a pledge from the United States not to build more than 15 ships in this category before 1936.

France and Italy declined to accept the treaty limitations, and as a consequence Great Britain required the "escape clause," permitting it to build more ships if other nations did so. It has never been utilized. There were no formal political agreements at London. As an immediate aftermath, the treaty was ratified in Japan only after personal intervention of the Emperor and Privy Council, and this partially led the navy to reassert its independent authority in the Manchurian conflict in September, 1931.

Aftermath of Denunciation

A naval conference in 1935 is still scheduled, despite failure of the preliminary talks at London to reach any potential basis of agreement. Moreover, two full years must elapse before Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty actually puts an end to the agreement. Many changes can come in such a period.

Japan itself claims that the notification of the treaty's end is only the beginning for a new treaty structure. It has specifically asked that the London talks begin again next spring. But the Tokyo Government is adamantine in its refusal to discuss political conditions in Asia, although in the American view the collapse of the 5-5-3 ratio also nullifies the guarantees of the Four-Power and Nine-Power Treaties.

Yet far-seeing authorities agree that naval agreement is dependent upon political instead of technical negotiations. Assurance that the Open Door in Asia is still ajar, and that the United States has no intention of challenging Japan, would seem to be the two counterbalancing points.

But failing this political meeting of minds, naval building competition seems indicated. Extremists on both sides threaten to build "ship for ship," or, in the case of the United States, five ships to Japan's three. Tokyo issued statements of confidence as the zero hour for denouncing the treaty basis approached. In the United States public opinion was not greatly excited. Indications were that the American people would soon tire of the expense of a vast building program, just as they did periodically through the 1920 decade.

Meanwhile, in the United States at least, a powerful and convincing school of thought was organizing itself on the basis of a navy built to meet the needs of defense of the American people's geographic home. To others, such a position was regarded as a concession which the Orient would be "bound" to take as a sign of weakness.

But Washington, Tokyo, and London all declared their determination of reaching new agreements carrying forward the purposes of the denounced treaty. Upon weary months of future negotiation depend the hope of naval peace.

Present and Prospective Strength of Principal Navies

	Treaty Limits	Total built No.	Total built Tons	Total built under age No.	Total built under age Tons	Building and appropriated for No.	Building and appropriated for Tons	Additional permitted by Dec. 31, '36
United States:								
Capital ships	525,000	15	455,400	12	375,300	—	—	—
Aircraft carriers	135,000	4	92,000	3	80,500	2	40,000	14,000
Cruisers (A)	180,000	16	149,775	15	142,425	3	30,000	—
Cruisers (B)	143,500	10	70,500	10	70,500	7	70,000	17,100
Destroyers	150,000	229	252,060	2	2,710	44	69,500	17,790
Submarines	52,700	84	70,040	43	45,620	10	13,000	27,740
Totals		358	1,089,775	85	717,055	66	222,500	137,130
British Empire:								
Capital ships	525,000	15	474,500	15	474,750	—	—	—
Aircraft carriers	135,000	6	115,350	6	115,350	1	15,000	‡19,100
Cruisers (A)	180,000	19	183,686	18	173,690	—	—	—
Cruisers (B)	182,000	32	159,370	16	89,550	13	93,800	55,000
Destroyers	150,000	155	178,569	46	61,594	33	45,450	51,321
Submarines	52,700	52	51,259	31	39,244	12	12,930	7,766
Totals		279	1,162,984	132	954,178	59	167,180	133,187
Japan:								
Capital ships	315,000	9	272,070	8	242,740	—	—	—
Aircraft carriers	81,000	4	68,370	4	68,370	2	20,000	100
Cruisers (A)	108,000	14	123,520	12	107,800	—	—	—
Cruisers (B)	100,450	20	93,375	17	81,455	6	51,000	—
Destroyers	105,000	103	122,101	59	80,741	24	34,429	$1,500
Submarines	57,700	70	77,125	55	65,423	13	19,300	328
Totals		220	756,561	155	646,529	45	124,729	1,928

London Seeks Possible Salvage From Wreckage of Naval Treaty

Preservation of Collective System Is Goal, With Alternative of Closer Understanding Between Britain and United States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — With Japan's long-expected denunciation of the Washington Treaty at last definite, thoughtful people here are turning with redoubled energy to the question whether anything, and if so, what, can be saved from the wreck of the 1922 settlement.

The mere fact of denouncing the Washington Treaty increases rather than diminishes the need for continuing negotiations, in the opinion of high British authorities.

This is not to say that some interval may not be desirable so that the three governments concerned can adjust themselves to the new situation and study the full implications of Japan's action. But the view that Japan's unilateral denunciation makes further talks impossible is not shared here.

Those who hold such a view are reminded that the negotiators at Washington, foreseeing the danger of breaking off naval relations, deliberately inserted in the treaty a clause which necessitates holding a five-power conference in 1935 in event the 1922 treaty had been denounced.

It is recognized, however, that to hold a new conference with one of the three great naval powers unwilling to participate in a collective peace system for the Pacific except on 100 per cent of its own terms would be to court failure. Therefore, says London, the first step to be taken now is to explore the whole situation afresh with the intention of finding a possible basis for agreement at the 1935 meeting.

Behind London's insistence on the need to explore every avenue lies the very uncomfortable feeling that British policy would be faced with a definite parting of the ways if the talks finally fail. The British Government abrogated the bilateral Anglo-Japanese Alliance in order to enter into the collective system established at Washington.

If, however, this collective system breaks down, something has to be put in its place. With Great Britain and Japan further apart than they have ever been, it is not likely there can be a return to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

In such circumstances, many influential voices are heard in favor of a close bilateral understanding with the United States. Other voices, however, warn against anything that might resemble a "common Anglo-American front" which would tend to isolate Japan. Yet others declare that the Netherlands, France and Soviet Russia have important interests in the Far East and should not be left out lest they should drift into the Japanese orbit.

Moreover, there are not a few in Britain who see the United States definitely "drawing in its horns" so far as the eastern Pacific is concerned. They point to the approaching emancipation of the Philippines as a warning to Great Britain not to expect any help from the United States in the event of a dispute with Japan.

Against this is set the view of those who think that only by an understanding between the two English-speaking countries can the collective system in the Far East be made to work. Two major disputes in Europe, they say, have recently been settled by united action through the League of Nations on the part of the great European powers—namely, the Saar and the Yugoslav-Hungarian quarrel over the Marseilles murders. The use of the collective system in the Far East, they infer, will have like results, whereas a policy of "laissez-faire" will inevitably lead to war.

Meanwhile, as a first step toward the rescue of the Pacific collective system, the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty is being carefully examined for possible lifebuoys.

Treaty Provisions

The Washington Treaty, besides providing the 5-5-3 yardstick by which to measure replacement of capital ships, lays down a limit of size—35,000 tons for capital ships and 27,000 tons for aircraft carriers. It limits the caliber of guns on capital ships to 16 inches and on aircraft carriers to eight inches, forbids the building of merchant ships which can be converted to warlike uses beyond the mounting of guns of less than six-inch caliber, lays down a zone in which no new naval fortification can be constructed and binds the signatories to exchange information as to their naval construction programs. Finally, it fixes 10,000 tons and eight-inch caliber as the top limits for noncapital ships.

The London Treaty of 1930 categorized these smaller ships into eight-inch and six-inch cruisers, large and small destroyers and large and small submarines, each with its own rules as to numbers, tonnage, displacement and gun calibers. It also forbids the construction of aircraft carriers of less than 10,000 tons and the fitting of landing platforms for aircraft on any capital ship, cruiser or destroyer.

Treaties End Dec. 31, 1936

The London Treaty comes to an end automatically on Dec. 31, 1936, the same day that the Washington Treaty expires now that Japan has given notice of intention to denounce it. Thus on that day not only the 5-5-3 ratio but all these other carefully thought-out brakes on naval rivalry will be jettisoned unless they can be salvaged in the meantime.

Much of the difficulty of the present situation is due to the fact that although the 5-5-3 ratio is the point of disagreement that has received most prominence in the press, there are really two additional major differences, namely, Japan's rejection of category limitation and its classification of defensive and offensive vessels.

Japan is credited with the belief that if categories were abolished, Japan would stand a better chance of catching up on the ratio by the invention of new types of vessel which render the older types obsolete. If Japan could invent a new type, it would not merely be numerically superior at the outset in this particular class but would have wiped out some of its inferiority in other classes.

Germany brought off a coup of this kind a few years ago by building a "pocket battleship" of 10,000 tons which is too fast for most capital ships to catch and too heavily armed for the faster 10,000-ton cruisers to attack.

Salvaging Accord

The invention of new types involves secrecy. Therefore, if the category limitation were to go, it is considered unlikely that the exchange of information provided for in the Washington Treaty would be continued.

The saving clause in all this sea of disagreement is that in every case the cut is both ways. No country has a monopoly of naval inventiveness. No country can afford a naval race, Japan does not want the other two countries to build aircraft carriers, and the other two countries do not want Japan to build submarines.

Both sides, however, are faced with the likelihood of increased building in the very class of vessels they most dislike—if they fail to compromise. Common sense therefore, indicates the wisdom of mutual concession on the category issue, and an agreement to differ as to which types of vessel are offensive and which defensive.

Japan did not denounce the Washington Treaty until it had been mutually decided to continue discussions on these matters, and there is some hope of ultimate accord. It is thought that it may also be found possible to save the nonfortification part of the treaty.

But it is fully recognized in London that if these bits cannot be salvaged, the whole of the collective peace system in the Far East, including the Four-Power and Nine-Power Washington Pacts, will be jeopardized and that the powers will be forced to seek new alignments to safeguard their respective interests.

Saito Outlines Japanese Case For Ending Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

for an accord to be reached before our notification becomes effective two years hence.

But even if no accord can be reached, I am not at all anxious over the consequences. The peoples concerned are all intelligent and their governments are rational. No one wishes to engage in damaging naval building competition. There has never been a serious armed conflict between the United States and any of the far eastern nations and, as your Secretary of State and our Foreign Minister have agreed, there is no problem between the United States and Japan that cannot be settled by diplomatic means.

Having no conflict of interest that is not overwhelmingly outweighed by our mutually beneficial relations there is no logical reason for us to compete in armaments. Therefore, as I see it, an end of suspicions and a development of accord is the part of wisdom as well as the duty of our nations.

It is gratifying and heartening to note that the governments of this country and Japan are now endeavoring to stop jingoes in both countries from making irresponsible and inflammatory utterances. It is time for all of us to ponder the situation seriously. Bearing in mind the friendship and statesmanship which have successfully solved many questions between our two countries in the past and the good sense and sportsmanship of the two people, I am always hopeful and optimistic.

Weather Is Blamed For Fall of G. O. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—The weather, geographers claim, caused the Republican Party's downfall.

The weather man's storm signals called for a change, and the New Deal swept the land with a ballot hurricane.

In support of that theory Dr. Ellsworth Huntingdon, of Yale University, marshaled an impressive array of evidence before the Association of American Geographers' convention last night.

"Application of geographic methods to the interpretation of history and politics," he called it, or "the age-old interaction between man and nature."

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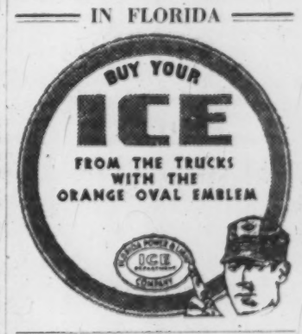

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Tax League Finds Prosperity Based On Wise Spending

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Prosperity on a permanent high level must be prompted by adequate governmental expenditures for public works and community facilities and services, it was declared here yesterday by a special committee of the Tax Policy League, reporting to the annual meeting.

Educators, economists and business men, members of the Committee on Tax Policy to Aid Economic Recovery and Permanent Prosperity, participated in the report.

Balancing of the federal budget was held to be subordinate to wise expenditures, and to this end it was suggested that balancing should be cyclical, not annual. Abnormal outlays, the report said, must be financed mainly by borrowing, with more rapid amortization than heretofore in periods of prosperity.

Economies in governmental expenditures must be constructive in nature, the committee insisted, and must not add needlessly to unemployment, or force the elimination of essential services.

"Tax revenues for permanent prosperity," the report asserted, "must be derived as largely as practicable from community-created wealth and from income which, if privately retained, would not promptly be spent for the production or consumption of needed goods or service."

The report combined objectives realizable during 1935, it said, with others attainable only after years of public enlightenment, legislative enactment and, in some cases, constitutional amendment. These goals can be achieved, the report indicated, "without the sacrifice of our fundamental liberties."

Einstein Outlines Simplified Theory Of Mass - Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

tivity in a shorter time," is another remark made by many.

Relativity in Motion

Dr. W. B. Cartmel, however, speaking before the American Physical Society today, took exception to Principle One of Einstein's Theory. He preferred the statement of Heaviside, he said, who found a system of standing light waves following a mirror with mirror's speed. He quoted Heaviside as follows:

"We see that everything goes on in the same way as if the uniformly moving ether were at rest. This is merely an example of the principle of relativity of motion. The motion of the ether merely carries forward the phenomena going on in it."

Stores of Energy

Energies undreamed of five years ago have been found to exist in cosmic rays, Dr. Robert A. Millikan told teachers of science attending sessions here. Up to 10,000,000,000 electron volts and more is now conceived highly possible and constitutes "one of the most amazing facts of modern physics."

Promising "much important news on cosmic radiation in the next 12 months," Dr. Millikan admitted "all too little is known" concerning its source, nature and power.

Regretfully he felt it was too bad to drag an interested public "through all our mistakes as we cosmic ray experimenters have done in numerous instances during the past four years."

Restriction of Criminals

"We cannot breed a race of supermen but we can limit the production of criminals and other undesirables," Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, Harvard professor of anthropology, told the honorary science society of Sigma XI at its lecture last night.

Tossing a further bombshell into the front line of "benevolent humanitarians," the Cambridge savant left himself open to wide attack. "Let us cease to delude ourselves with the belief that education, religion, or other measures of social amelioration can transform base metal into gold. Public enemies must be destroyed—not reformed. We need to segregate and sterilize the antisocial and the mentally unfit."

At the same time Dr. Hooton felt it would be inspiring to produce evidence that the material body is evolving into a perfect organism or that mentality is growing like the national debt.

Honored

Keystone

Karl T. Compton

Compton to Head Research Societies

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board, today was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Compton is a noted research worker in physics and chairman of the Institute of Physics. He is a brother of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Noble Prize winner in physics, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Compton will take office at a meeting of the association a year from now, succeeding Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University.

The retiring president this year is Prof. Henry Norris Russell, astronomer of Princeton.

Motion Pictures

'Here Is My Heart'

Princess loves waiter. That is the novel formula invented by some of the best minds in Hollywood for Mr. Bing Crosby's new film, "Here Is My Heart," now at the Metropolitan. Not exactly invented, either. Rather, the story is adapted from Alfred Savoir's play, "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter." But here is the really original touch: The waiter is made a crooner; and it seems that Mr. Crosby is actually, in real life, a crooner himself. Of course, the waiter is not really a waiter at all, but a very wealthy crooner indeed, with private yachts and things, who just pretends to be a waiter in order to win the Princess.

Yes, in the end he marries the Princess, just as he had promised himself when he was a mere tot without a thin dime. Incidentally he buys a hotel to save the Princess and some assorted Princes from being chucked into the sunny streets of Monte Carlo. As a final inspiration, the producers have made an opportunity for Mr. Crosby to do some crooning. So it's nearly as good as a radio program. A large audience last night seemed to think it was quite as good.

Miss Kitty Carlisle, Miss Alison Skipworth and Messrs. Roland Young and Reginald Owen are as unlike royalty as possible—just folks, you know. But Mr. Crosby is very like a crooner. Now if they could have got the Grand Duchess Marie to act the Princes . . .

Of the stage show, with Mr. Phil Harris, Miss Leah Ray and others, it may be said that it is as good as the film.

Dr. Mineichiro Adachi

THE HAGUE, Holland, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Mineichiro Adachi, Japanese jurist who passed on here yesterday, was a Justice and former President of the International Court of Justice.

Dr. Adachi became a member of the World Court early in 1930, leaving his post as Ambassador to Paris. He had previously been a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and had wide judicial experience. During the series of European conferences following 1919, he played a prominent part. In 1931 he was elected President of the World Court.

Newspaper Study For Laity Urged In New Education

Profession Needs Critics as Well as Consumers, Delegates Hear

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Journalistic training for the layman, not to make him a writer but rather a more discriminating reader of newspapers, was proposed here today as "the next step in journalism education" at a convention of the leading educators in this field.

University extension work and local adult education projects may well include courses in such subjects as the making of newspapers and the control of public opinion through the press, said Prof. John E. Drewry, director of the University of Georgia's School of Journalism. He addressed the American Association of Teachers of Journalism of which he was formerly president.

Professor Drewry made it plain that he did not favor recruiting more aspiring journalists in technical courses when the number of jobs in newspapers seems limited.

Broadened Enrollment

On the other hand, he said, it seemed to him the time had come when schools of journalism should, without any impairment of their professional programs, broaden their usefulness to include students enrolled in the liberal arts college and other divisions, adults and students in secondary schools, who are at present taking technical courses in journalism. These last, he thought should be taught as "consumers and critics, not as potential producers of newspapers."

The question was raised of whether schools of journalism are turning out too many graduates for the market. Prof. H. H. Herbert of the University of Oklahoma made a survey to find out just how many graduates are leaving the 31 schools and departments of journalism represented in his association. His estimate, based on replies from schools and reported here is that the combined total is about 900 a year.

Room in Business Field

Some of these graduates have trained for other fields, such as advertising and publicity. So it does not appear to him that the surplus in this commodity is a serious problem at present.

In some departments of newspaper work, it is found that there is a dearth of well-trained men, notably, the business department, Prof. James E. Pollard, of Ohio State University, stated. Queries he sent to 20 leading newspaper publishers led him to this conclusion, he said.

The professors of journalism were pleased with a report made to them by Ray Gilfillan of the Minneapolis Tribune for a committee of the American Newspaper Guild of which he is chairman. This guild of practical newspaper men will be asked at its next meeting, Mr. Gilfillan said, to adopt a tentative agreement for working relationships with the schools of journalism, recognizing them as the preferred training ground for new members of the profession.

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Powers Seek New Pacific and Mediterranean Alignments as Treaty Is Abrogated

Effect of Treaty Abrogation In Mediterranean Depends On Franco-Italian-Reich Amity

Japan's Action Expected to Have No Serious Repercussions in European Relations If Three Continental Powers Reach Accord

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Two facts determine the effect of Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty on the Mediterranean naval powers. The first is Franco-Italian relations. The second is Franco-German relations, and more particularly the naval rearmament of the Reich.

Mathematically speaking, the effect in the Mediterranean of a lapse of the Washington Treaty will be inversely proportional to the closeness of the recent Franco-Italian entente and of the anticipated—though problematical—Franco-German rapprochement. In other words, if the improvement in the relations of these three principal continental powers proves permanent and fruitful, the effect of Japan's action will be relatively slight; if the contrary is true, then it may have catastrophic consequences.

For the key powers in the Mediterranean naval problem are Italy and France—this despite the obvious fact that neither the one nor the other, but Great Britain, is the strongest naval force in that landlocked sea. The British fleet, from its bases at Gibraltar and Malta, admittedly "rules the waves" in the Mediterranean. But this domination is more in the manner of a traffic officer patrolling and policing the water highway that leads through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal to England's eastern dominions. The real problem in the Mediterranean, therefore, remains essentially a Franco-Italian one.

Italian 35,000-Tonners

And the crux of this Franco-Italian naval question, in its relation to the Washington Treaty, consists at the moment of the keels of two great 35,000-ton battleships which were recently laid down in Italy. The significance of these two proposed "superdreadnoughts" becomes apparent from a glance at the comparative naval positions and policies of the two Mediterranean neighbors.

Essentially, France's position under the Washington Naval Treaty is this: In 1921 France agreed, under the terms of the five-power treaty signed in Washington, to limit its capital ships to a total of 175,000 tons. This compared with 500,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States, 300,000 for Japan and 175,000 for Italy. France refused to agree, however, to any limitation in the total tonnage of the lighter categories of cruisers, destroyers and submarines lumped together under the term defensive or secondary ships. For these secondary ships, only a qualitative limitation, fixing the maximum tonnage of each vessel and the caliber of guns, was agreed to.

France has always made it clear that in granting apparent parity of capital ships to Italy, and accepting a five-power limitation of capital ships on the basis of 5-5-3-1-1, it does not thereby accept either real parity with Italy or such marked inferiority to the other naval powers.

Equality of Security

France's naval thesis vis-à-vis Italy may be couched in exactly the same terms Norman Davis used recently in describing the American position vis-à-vis Japan's demand for parity. France is perfectly willing to grant Italy "equality of security," but it is, in French eyes, obvious that this cannot mean absolute parity, for the simple reason that Italy's naval and colonial interests are virtually confined to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; while France has not only extensive Mediterranean interests but an Atlantic coast line and a far-flung colonial empire second in extent only to Great Britain's.

That this view has been the underlying consideration in France's naval construction program since the World War, particularly for secondary or "defensive" ships, is indicated by a comparison of the relative strengths of the French and Italian forces which will have been attained on Dec. 31, 1936, when the Washington Treaty and its complement, the London three-power accord, expire. An official French Government estimate puts the total tonnage of secondary ships in service at that date as follows:

	Tons
Great Britain	410,000
United States	356,000
Japan	355,000
France	342,000
Italy	245,000

It will be seen that France is not very far behind Japan in these smaller units, and is far in advance of Italy.

Capital Ship Truce

In capital ships, France will have in effective service at the end of 1936 a total of approximately 160,000 tons, including the 26,500-ton battle cruiser Dunkerque now nearly completed, but not including its sister ship, the Strasbourg, for which the keel has only recently been laid down. Italy, it is estimated, will have only about 86,500 tons of capital ships—not including the two 35,000-ton battleships just announced.

The London Treaty instituted a truce in the construction of capital ships until Dec. 31, 1936. But France and Italy were both specifically permitted to construct up to 70,000 tons of these bigger ships, while France conserved the right to build another 35,000-ton ship to replace the France, accidentally lost in 1922. Thus France still has the right to build, before the Washington Treaty expires two years from this December, 52,000 tons of capital ships; while Italy has likewise the right to carry through the construction of its two 35,000-ton battleships if it so desires.

In the best informed naval circles here, however, it is not believed that these two ships will ever be completed. For if they should be constructed, France—unwilling to let Italy attain actual parity—would feel itself obliged to begin building one similar 35,000-ton ship immediately and another on Jan. 1, 1937—just as soon as the expiration of the Washington Treaty allowed. Thus a naval race of the costliest kind would be launched in the Mediterranean.

Tacit Naval Accord

But this result is happily not probable though it remains barely possible. Diplomatic negotiations are under way, in connection with the proposed visit to Rome of Pierre Laval, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, aiming at conclusion of a tacit accord that there will be no open naval rivalry between France and Italy, and that construction of these two 35,000-ton ships will not be continued.

This naval accord is tacit for the excellent reason that naval parity is a problem of prestige for Premier Benito Mussolini; he has several times informed the French Government that the best solution to this thorny point was to leave it in unemphasized silence! The accord is based, according to information gathered from official French sources, on a policy of "qualitative" limitation. That is, the "offensive" or larger vessels will be avoided in so far as is practicable, and stress will be put on the smaller or "defensive" ships.

Both the maximum tonnage of each ship and the caliber of the cannon it may carry are to be strictly limited. Furthermore, a mutual agreement is envisaged to announce to each other at least a year in advance the estimated naval needs, so as to avoid what the French call "coups de surprise."

Reich's Sea Armament

There remains the question of Germany's rearmament on the sea. According to French official estimates, the Reich possesses approximately 82,108 tons of capital ships. This figure includes four battleships now over-age, the "pocket-battleship" Deutschland, and two other such pocket cruisers now nearing completion. In addition it is alleged that construction of three more of these small but efficient ships—they are said to have the longest cruising range of any battle craft afloat—will shortly be under way.

The official French thesis is that German technical superiority is so great that these 10,000-ton cruisers can only be matched by capital ships of the type of the 26,500-ton Dunkerque. Obviously, therefore, unless a Franco-German rapprochement intervenes to stop the construction of the three more proposed "Deutschlands"—or at least to lessen the tension still existing between the two countries, which recently caused the French Government to move a sizable section of its battle fleet from Toulon, in the Mediterranean, up to Brest, on the Atlantic coast—unless this can be done, France, it is officially declared, will be forced to lay down a number of capital ships to match the Reich's "pocket battleships," just as soon as the Washington Treaty comes to an end.

The feeling in well-informed circles here, however, is that the financial burden of a race in the construction of capital ships—the only units for which France and Italy are limited under the Washington Treaty—would be so enormous as almost to force the conclusion of some sort of limitation agreement before the existing treaties lapse.

Wide World

Even Diplomats Have Their Moments of Relaxation

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull in Bermuda. Right—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan in His Garden

How Peace Can Come to the Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

both sides of the Pacific would not alter the position one iota.

Frank Simonds in a recent newspaper article appearing in Japan argues to good advantage when he says that it is irresponsible diplomacy for the United States to resign, by abandoning the Philippines, the means of exerting influence in the Far East without at the same time resigning the intention to exert such influence. It is equally dangerous for the United States to accumulate naval power, for the hypothetical purpose of diplomatic bargaining, when the United States does not intend to use that naval power and would find it inadequate if it did use it.

The realistic and controlling factor which should keep America from participating in any naval competition is to be found in this plain choice: If the United States and Great Britain cannot agree upon the mutual defense of their mutual interests in the Far East, then neither power, no matter if they keep up 5-5-3 to the last rowboat, can alone assert effective influence in Japanese waters. And if Anglo-American unity is achieved, then additional naval power is unnecessary; such unity would provide adequate defense against any jeopardizing of Anglo-American interests in the Far East.

Futile Disputation

Japan is convinced that naval parity is its right and necessity. I believe it should be agreed upon, not futilely fought over. If for 12 years American *naval superiority* has not menaced Japan, then Japanese *naval equality* will not menace the United States.

Bogey No. 1. Distance seems to lend either enchantment or suspicion. Admittedly there is in the United States a popular suspicion of the Japanese people, racially and nationally. It is a suspicion which, I am convinced, is born out of unfamiliarity and based upon misinformation. It is a suspicion which is unfair to the people of Japan and unworthy of a place in the thinking of the people of the United States. It is a suspicion which is undiscriminating and therefore unjust. The time is not yet when any people and any nation can safely be too quick to reach for the first stone and too attentive to the mote in the other's eye.

The issues between America and Japan are not those which concern either race or nationality. Whatever conflict of policy there may be, it is not a conflict between America and Japan, it is not a conflict because its participants are American or because they are Japanese; it is a conflict between right and wrong thinking. Of either of these no country possesses a monopoly. Alertness to wrong thinking and wrong acting, wherever they express themselves, is imperative, but racial and national suspicion has no title to a place in the relations between Japan and America, between Japanese and Americans.

War Scare Fictitious

Bogey No. 2. The fear that the United States is going to make war on Japan or that Japan is going to make war on the United States is without foundation, either in the intentions of both countries or in the capacity of both countries. As has been demonstrated earlier in this series, American and Japanese interests are not in conflict; they are fully and fundamentally complementary. To find a rational cause for war between America and Japan is as futile as sending a blind man to a dark room to find a black hat which isn't there.

But neither Japan nor the United States is free from warmongers who endeavor to make fiction look like fact and who spread fear in order to use that fear for their own purposes. The threat of war, the atmosphere of war, the apprehension of war can safely and wisely be discarded from the thinking of Americans and Japanese, and this is a first step needed in bringing the people of both nations to a clearer recognition of their common interests.

Japan and the United States have every reason to be friends. As friends we may differ; we may disagree. And as friends we will find it necessary to compromise and to conciliate. But as mature nations, possessing responsibility commensurate with power, it is amply clear that mutual respect and mutual peace are dictated by purposes which are at once honest and utilitarian.

Complementary Interests

Basis of Peace. Bogey No. 1 and Bogey No. 2 are, I believe, the fictions of the Far East which need to be unlearned. The facts which need to be established in their stead provide the basis upon which peace can come to the Pacific. Those facts, it seems to me, may be summarized as follows:

1. The interests which the United States and Great Britain have in the Far East and which from time to time appear to give concern to Tokyo are not in conflict with the best interests of Japan. I recall the parting shot amiably tossed at me in Yokohama: "Japan has absolutely no grievance against the United States—if it will stop encouraging China to harass us."

2. The United States has no objective in the Far East other than the maintenance of the Open Door, the preservation of equality of commercial opportunity. The United States has no objective in China other than to encourage and facilitate a peaceful China, a more prosperous China, a responsible China.

3. Japan, no less urgently, painfully, needs a peaceful China, a more prosperous China, a responsible China, and above all a friendly China. I quote a distinguished Japanese statesman: "We seek in China a field of economic activity beneficial as much to China as to Japan, based always upon the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity." And another: "The Japanese Government considers the question of Sino-Japanese relations more important even than Manchuria and Mongolia."

Stable China Needed

Japan has achieved power and greatness in world affairs and deserves them. A friendly China will enrich Japan, but an unfriendly China, on which Japan would dissipate its resources, will be harmful.

4. The only issue which today separates America and Japan concerns their respective attitudes toward China, and there is no reason why these attitudes should conflict. Their fundamental objectives are the same. Their fundamental necessities are the same.

The Structure of Peace. The foregoing elements in the Far Eastern purposes of Japan and the United States provide the basis upon which peace in the Pacific can be refounded. I believe that America and Great Britain seek only a unified and stable China in order that mutually beneficial trade may prosper. I believe that the most responsible leaders in Japan, as Viscount Makoto Saito wrote in The Christian Science Monitor a few weeks ago, are recognizing that Japan will prosper more by cultivating a unified China, a stable China and a friendly China, than by any other methods.

I could reach no other conclusion than that a renewed understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan in the Far East deserves to be explored, that only such a reassessment of polical purposes will make possible naval limitation, that a patient, determined judicial reconciliation of viewpoints is clearly within the field of attainment.

Agreement Possible

Continued drift can only bring the imminent prospect of an armaments race, and a race in armaments will bring no markets to Japan, will Open no Doors to the United States and Great Britain, and will bring no unity and stability to China.

Japanese opinion is definitely turning toward the support of political discussions on which, it is now recognized, a naval agreement must rest. Before I left Japan both the Asahi Shimbun and the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, the two most influential and widely circulated newspapers in Japan, advocated that immediate attention be given to a political understanding between the powers. The Nichi Nichi declared that Ambassador Hirosi Saito's most important task in Washington would be to promote such an agreement.

"Why do the powers find difficulty," wrote the Asahi, "in understanding Japan's (naval) stand, which it regards as absolutely fair and reasonable? Their answer lies in their inability to understand Japan's policy in the Far East. This consideration points to the necessity for discussion of political issues concurrently with the discussion of technical problems, or prior to the discussion of the latter, if success is to attend the negotiations."

Common Objectives

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have publicly joined in a declaration that between their countries there exist no problems "fundamentally incapable of amicable solution." The interests and objectives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan in the Far East are not fundamentally in conflict. They are fundamentally in common.

There are, it seems to me, two places and two methods by which Japan, Great Britain, and the United States can reconstruct and secure the peace of the Pacific. The immediate place is the conference table of London, where the naval discussions will probably be resumed sometime next year; and the method is a re-exploration of a three-power agreement upon political questions.

Are Great Britain and the United States prepared to help Japan solve its very real problems of population and trade? Is Japan prepared to accept the legitimate lessons of 1931—to accept the lesson, which further experience is bound to bring home, that it cannot achieve its own rights by violating the rights of others?

I believe there are growing elements in both Japan and in America which are willing to give effect to the joint declaration of Mr. Hirota and Mr. Hull, that the issues between these countries are fundamentally capable "of amicable solution." Certainly the very least that can be done is to explore the possibilities of such solution and the naval discussions thus far have completely ignored the real issues.

International Agreement

The second place where such an agreement could be constructed is the conference table of Geneva, and the method is an international agreement, instead of a three-power agreement. It is the judgment of some of the most discerning commentators on international affairs that if America were to join the League of Nations today, that act would constitute the most forceful, the most stabilizing, the most pacifying element which could be introduced into the Pacific equation. It is not at all impossible that such an act would be the most effective step which the United States could take in protecting its interests in the Far East.

Moreover, it is indeed very likely that the presence of America at Geneva would invite the return of Japan and very possibly Germany. It might easily pave the way to joint action by Japan, Great Britain, the United States and other countries in helping China financially and politically to achieve stability and unity, which would remove the main source of misunderstanding and conflict between the United States and Japan. Secretary Stimson in 1931 turned to Geneva as the arena in which to bring to bear his influence to deter Japan in Manchuria. Geneva today might well prove the most effective platform on which to rebuild the structure of faith and co-operation which made possible the Pacific treaties of 1922 and which is as essential to remaking the Pacific peace of 1935.

Both of these methods deserve fresh, fair and thorough consideration. But whatever the method, an understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan which will preclude an armaments race and which will obviate a new combination of power, is, I believe, worth making and worth keeping.

Japan Opposes Arms Increase, Foreign Office Spokesman Says

Tokyo's Action in Denouncing Treaty Declared to Be Motivated by Desire for Peace and Disarmament—Cites Fundamentals Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 29—Following is the text of a Foreign Office spokesman on reasons for denouncing Washington Naval Treaty:

In the recent preliminary conversations the Japanese Government has been exerting, in co-operation with the other powers concerned, their most sincere efforts toward the achievement of a new agreement, which will secure Japan's national defense and which will bring about a substantial measure of disarmament, eliminating all possibilities of aggression from among the great naval powers, while lightening as far as possible the tax burden of the peoples.

The Japanese Government, after careful consideration from this viewpoint, are convinced that the cause of disarmament can best be served and the security of the powers permanently assured by concluding an equitable agreement founded upon the following principles which have been submitted to the other powers:

Development of Aircraft

1. In view of the present state of extraordinary development in warship, aircraft, and other weapons of war, the existing naval treaties which recognize inequality of armaments among the powers can no longer afford security of national defence to Japanese. For this reason, the new treaty should rest upon a ratio principle, but on the formula of an agreed common upper limit for the armaments to be retained by each power.

2. (A) In consonance with the spirit of disarmament, the said common upper limit should be fixed as low as possible.

(B) In order to render it difficult for any power to attack another but easy to defend itself, the offensive arms should be totally abolished or drastically reduced, and the defensive arms adequately provided.

Offensive Arms Retained

In the light of these basic principles, it is impossible for the Japanese Government to acquiesce in the continuation for a further term of the Washington Treaty of Naval Limitation, which not only permits the retention of the offensive arms, but admits disparity in naval strength through the adoption of a ratio system.

Moreover, the allocation of an inferior ratio, so detrimental to our national prestige, is bound to remain a source of permanent and profound discontent to our people. Consequently our Government have long felt it incumbent upon them to give notice of their intention to terminate the said treaty at the end of the year 1936, namely, upon the expiration of the stipulated term of its life.

Of this intention the British and American Governments were early given a fairly clearly intimation. The Japanese Government, however, anxious to conduct the negotiations as amicably and effectively as possible considered it preferable to make a joint notification of termination in concert with the powers concerned and invited all of them to give such joint notice.

Decided to Act Alone

It was only when those powers failed to accept the invitation that our Government decided to act alone and give notice to the Government of the United States of their intention to terminate the Washington Treaty in conformity with the stipulation under Article 23. Each contracting power has, of course, a full legal right to give such notice which is explicitly provided for in that instrument.

The present step by the Japanese Government is only a logical outcome of our fundamental policy, which aims at the conclusion of another pact to supersede the Washington Treaty. Our Government desires fervently to arrive at an agreement which is just and fair for all the parties concerned and entirely in accord with the spirit of disarmament. They are prepared, despite the termination of the Washington Treaty, to pursue with undiminished zeal friendly negotiations with the other powers.

So far from entertaining the slightest wish to enlarge her armaments, Japan endeavors to promote the cause of peace by establishing the principle of nonmenace and nonaggression through the suppression or drastic reduction of the offensive weapons of war.

It is their firm belief that when the other powers, appreciating the essential fairness of Japan's claims, consent to make a sweeping reduction in fighting strength along the lines proposed by our Government, then a full measure of security will be afforded to the powers through the elimination of any possible menace from one another, and an enduring peace established upon a solid basis.

Hall of Fame Ready For Nominations For The Election in 1935

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Announcement that the quinquennial election of distinguished Americans to the Hall of Fame would be held in 1935 was made by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director, today. Nominations are, therefore, open, Dr. Johnson added.

The candidates proposed must have passed on before Oct. 1 1910, and have been Americans or identified with the United States. Women are equally eligible with men.

The choice of names from the nominations by the press and the public will be made by the College of Electors, consisting of about 100 persons well-known throughout the country who have been chosen by the Senate of New York University, on whose campus the Hall of Fame is situated.

"Anyone desiring to nominate a candidate may secure from the director the necessary blank." Dr Johnson said: "Nominations received before March 15 will be submitted to the Senate of New York University. Names which receive two votes in the Senate will be placed on the preliminary list.

"This list will be submitted by April 1 to a committee of 21 of the electors, who will report to the director those whom it recommends to the full college, not for election, but for consideration.

"This final list will be sent to the electors on June 1, and they will have until Oct. 1 to consider it. From then until Oct. 15 the ballots will be returned."

The choice of a name for inscription in the Hall of Fame requires a vote of three-fourths of the whole body of electors. Each name thus chosen will be inscribed in the Colonade, unless disapproved before Nov. 1 by a majority of the voting members of the Senate.

Tablets or busts of 69 persons are now in the Hall of Fame.

Oil Plant Strike Settled

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Settlement of the six-months strike of employees at the Gulf Refining Company plant here was announced yesterday by a strikers' committee. The employees and the company agreed that the walkout should be terminated and strikers rehired "as quickly as business conditions permit."

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Concord, 47 Main St. Concord 429
Needham, 968 Gt. Plain Ave. N. 1730
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Bay State Sales Tax Pressed Ely and Curley in Verbal Tilt Lynn Shoe Workers Give Way

(Continued from Page 1)

State contracted to pay the Boston & Worcester for the right of way taken over, to make the Worcester turnpike. Later, political groups held up the payment, forcing it into the courts. The executive council was asked to advance the sum, in advance of the court decision, last week. As the issue stood today the court decision will be awaited and no advance payment made.

Wage Snag Loosens

The first wedge was today driven into labor's refusal to reduce wages in the Lynn shoe district—a refusal which has been bitterly charged with the responsibility for driving shoe concerns out of that city, to seek lower wages elsewhere.

The Heel Workers' Local of the United Shoe and Leather Union voted to permit discretionary powers to its delegates to readjust wages downward, where conditions warrant.

"The break has come," said labor, with a rush of excited talk. Rivalry had waxed bitter between various labor groups straining at the leash, and the joint council of all local units, which stoutly held out against wage cuts. No one knew exactly where the first break in the solid labor front would come.

Already the prospect of reopened wage discussions promises to bring one reorganized concern back to Lynn, which had been formerly well known there.

Meanwhile, interest centers on what other labor groups will follow the heel workers' local. A Washington NRA administrator was reported working for a raise, rather than a decline, in shoe wages. He was backed by local labor leaders antagonistic to the rebel action of the heel workers. No pun was intended by the grim allusion to the fact that Achilles was only defeated through his heel.

ERA Warns Towns

Substantial and welcome increases in January ERA funds for Massachusetts were today used as a big stick to compel certain state towns to carry more of their relief burden.

In a sharp statement from Arthur G. Rotch, state director, the majority of Massachusetts towns were informed they would not receive any increases in their allotments.

Southbridge, where the strike at the Hamilton Woolen Mill still remains in deadlock, received an increase of one eighth—with the promise of still further funds if the mill does not open.

Boston was awarded almost as much as Mayor Mansfield demanded—a total of $1,220,000, which represented a $160,000 increase over December. The Mayor recently said he could find jobs for 9000 extra persons on projects, at once.

He's Two Officials

Mayor and national Representative-elect Richard M. Russell of Cambridge today stood forth as a bear for work. He will attempt to hold down his mayoralty and serve in Congress at the same time.

His decision will save the large expense of a legally required special election, will give John W. Lyons, city council president a fling at the job of Acting Mayor, will disappoint politicians who hoped to get control of the Russell job.

Prominent citizens heartily approved, political circles remained largely silent. Mayor Russell plans to retain only $200 monthly out of his $625 monthly salary as Mayor. He will reconsider, if the double job proves detrimental to Cambridge.

Chamber Tells Aim

An imposing list of 26 objectives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—looking to enhance Boston's standing as the third largest trading area in the United States and to foster national recovery—was today before the city's business and citizenry. A similarly impressive accounting of the Chamber's stewardship was included in the annual report of the secretary.

In essence, the national aims of the Chamber are those of the White Sulphur Springs conference, and the National Chamber of Commerce, both recently laid before President Roosevelt. They favor a balanced budget, and retention of the NRA, with undue government coercion eliminated. They oppose the 30-hour-week, government competition with private business, and "government activities that needlessly harass established and legitimate business."

The Chamber will help in forming business view on social insurance, and will present these views to legislators and the general public.

Briefs

As his first official act, Boston's new police commissioner, Joseph J. Leonard, accepted the resignation of Leo Schwartz, legal adviser to the department, and Augustine J. Gill, secretary-stenographer to the commissioner. These resignations, it was said, were a prelude to a thorough reorganization of the department personnel.

* * *

Chester W. Campbell, former prisoner out on parole from a sentence for robbing antiques from a Belchertown house, was today again in custody after an attempt to steal the valuables from the same homes as before.

* * *

A bill authorizing the City of Boston to build its own electric lighting plant was filed with the House of Representatives. New York, it was recalled, yesterday announced final details for a similar project in that city.

* * *

With the exception of cranberries and tree fruits, the 1934 crop season was relatively favorable, the Department of Agriculture announced.

* * *

Senator Joseph C. White of West Roxbury has been named director of the Telephone & Telegraph division of the State Department of Public Utilities, it was announced today. If Senator White decides to resign from the Senate, the Republicans will gain one more vote in that body.

Airplane Wrecked On Mountain; All Safe

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Wrecked and snowbound on a mountain top, a Boston-Cleveland air liner missing since last night radioed today that she thought she was "near Rockwood, N. Y., seven miles due west of Gloversville."

The three pilots and one passenger, safe and huddled about a signal fire, sent this brief message on a rapidly fading radio. After sending it, the plane shut down its radio to save it for later communication in guiding searching parties to the location.

Searching parties immediately started for Rockwood, a hamlet in the Adirondack foothills. There they hoped to see smoke signals which Pilot Ernest E. Dryer said would be made from a big fire built near the wreckage.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Weather outlook for the period beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and snow or rain over north portion about Wednesday and snow over north and snow or rain over south portion Friday or Saturday; warmer first part of week; much colder about Wednesday night; rising temperature Friday.

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and colder with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder, with lowest temperature near 20 degrees; fresh easterly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Snow, not so cold on the coast tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, colder in west portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by snow in north portion, not quite so cold in south portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Light snow, slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly colder Sunday and in southeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Sunday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east wind this afternoon, shifting to fresh strong west and northwest winds tonight over north portion; fresh strong west shifting to northwest winds over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, preceded by snow over extreme north portion tonight, and followed by rain over extreme south portion Sunday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	-4	12
Bermuda	60	68	New Orleans	60	68
Chicago	26	36	New York	34	44
Denver	24	56	Norfolk, Va.	52	56
Helena, Mont.	4	10	Philadelphia	38	44
Jacksonville	64	70	St. Louis	38	50
Kansas City	28	46	San Francisco	46	52
Los Angeles	46	58	Washington	46	48
Miami, Fla.	70	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 29.
B—Maximum Dec. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:13 p. m., height, 8 feet.
Sunday, 5:40 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 9 inches; maximum temperature 10 degrees above zero; minimum 17 degrees below zero.

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New Pontiac Invades Field of Sixes

Pontiac Six-Cylinder Sedan a Thing of Beauty and Joy Forever

New Pontiac Sixes And Eights Include Hydraulic Brakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONTIAC, Mich., Dec. 29—Plunging into the low-price, six-cylinder field with an entirely new line of small cars, the Pontiac Motor Car Company today lifted the curtains on its new models in public showrooms throughout the United States.

In appearance, the new sixes released in five body designs, closely resemble the eights. The difference is in the prices, the six selling between $700 and $800, with a wheel base of 112 inches, compared to the 117-inch eight selling between $800 and $1000. Both the sixes and the eights are equipped with hydraulic brakes, Pontiac's first venture into this field of equipment.

Further softening of the lines has been attained by almost eliminating the usual gap between front fenders and hoods. Carrying the vertical radiator grill lines across the center of the hood adds a touch of smartness that is unique in the automobile field.

The sixes develop 81 horsepower at 65 miles an hour compared to the eights 84 horsepower at 70 miles an hour. Improvements in the eights, also included in the sixes, are as follows: hydraulic brakes, solid-steel "turret tops" to bodies, concealed spare tires, new instrument panels, new action clutch, steel-spoked wheels and an entirely new radiator front.

Knee action is retained in the eights but is not part of the equipment in the sixes. Gasoline mileage claimed for the eight is 15 to 17 miles on a gallon; 17 to 19 miles for the six. An exclusive feature of the Pontiac is silver alloy connecting rod bearings, providing greater strength, it is said, at high temperatures, than any other metal heretofore in use for such purposes.

Legislature Convenes 6 Months Without Quorum

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (AP)—Called in special session last June to balance the State's budget, the House of Representatives adjourned yesterday without even passing an appropriation bill, balanced or unbalanced.

Adjournment marked the virtual end of the special session, for the new General Assembly will succeed the present one on next Tuesday.

In the absence of an appropriation, state agencies have been operating under allotments of money equal to one-twelfth of their grants of last year. The special session has been called to order each Tuesday and Friday since last June, but quorums in House or Senate have been rare.

Legalized Betting Looms on Docket Of Maine Legislature

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 29 (AP)—Those who feel that the pastime of "playing the horses" should be made legal in Maine put their ammunition today in a legislative bill to authorize pari mutuel betting.

It will be fired at the new eighty-seventh legislature, convening Jan. 2, and he chances that it could avoid the sniping of opposition appear none too good.

A similar bill to permit pari mutuel betting on Maine harness racing tracks was shot at the last legislature by the late State Senator Frank Robie of Westbrook. Reported out of committee favorably, the measure was lost by lack of votes in the House.

New arguments in favor of legalized betting were ready, the more important of which dealt with state revenue. The bill's sponsors could point to New Hampshire's experiment of "putting money on the hoof" which netted that State $680,048 in profit after a 76-day racing season ending Nov. 1. The Maine Fair Association placed itself on record as indorsing pari mutuel betting.

Maine Blanketed in Snow

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 29 (AP)—A driving snowstorm swirled over Maine today impeding traffic and laying down a blanket of snow two inches and more in depth. The snow was the first of any consequence in southern Maine this winter.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt in new play by Noel Coward with scene laid on island near Trinidad. 8:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Leslie Howard in a melodrama by Robert E. Sherwood. 8:30.

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). Thomas Mitchell in a cheerful comedy by Dorothy Bennett and Raymond Sovey. 8:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Blanche Ring in a comedy by Clare Kummer. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Bing Crosby in "Here Is My Heart," with Roland Young and Alison Skipworth. Stage revue headed by Phil Harris and Leah Ray. Overture, "Pastoral Sketches." 12:20, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10.

EXETER—"Six Day Bike Rider." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Caravan."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I'll Fix It," with Jack Holt as a political grafter who eventually reforms. Fenway, 2:48, 5:49, 8:40. Paramount, 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:21. Also Irene Dunne in Jerome Kern's "Sweet Adeline."

KEITH'S—"The Little Minister," by Sir James M. Barrie, with Katharine Hepburn. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — "Evelyn Prentice," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

MODERN—"Kid Millions," with Eddie Cantor. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Behold My Wife."

BOSTON—"The Marines Are Coming," with William Haines. Vaudeville. 10:14 a. m., 1:17, 4:26, 7:25, 10:20.

SCOLLAY—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." Vaudeville. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:20.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Men steer little boats through huge waves thundering against the rocky shores of the Irish island in the course of their daily work of fishing and shark hunting. New films in the zoology and art series. Color cartoon. 1, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

STATE—"The Mighty Barnum," with Wallace Beery and Adolphe Menjou as the original Barnum and Bailey building up the beginnings of "The World's Greatest Show." 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"College Rhythm." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The White Parade."

TREMONT—"The Private Life of Henry VIII," and "Humanity." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Age of Innocence." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "By Your Leave."

STRAND—"Belle of the Nineties." 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Also "King Kelly of the U. S. A."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"A Pilgrimage to Palestine"; "Brave Tin Soldier," color cartoon; Edgar Kennedy comedy; Movie Memories; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Providence Reds. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Albert Spalding, soloist. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

INTERVIEW RADIOCAST — J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor, interviewed by Ernest Beaufort on the subject of the Far East and Japan's abrogation of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Drummond has just returned from the Far East. WBZ at 7:45.

Sunday

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Pension Fund Concert. Third act of "Siegfried." Symphony Hall. 3:30.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Fabien Sevitzky, conducter. Wagner program. Selections from "Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung." Soloists and Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble take part. Jordan Hall. 8.

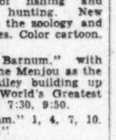
ERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Will Dodge, conductor. Free concert in Museum of Fine Arts. 2:30.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — East Boston group. Free concert at Central Square Center. 8:30.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Free concert in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Roxbury. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Free concert by Barbara Werner, violinist, and Persis Cox, pianist. Brahms, Mozart, Faure. 3:30.

Other Events



OLD SOUTH FORUM — Dr. Louis K. Anspacher of New York, speaks on "The Emancipation of Modern Women." 2:45.

FORD HALL FORUM—Dr. Alfred Adler of Vienna, speaks on "Active and Passive Failures." 7:30.

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION — Tenth Annual Congress. Dr. F. J. Kelly of the United States Office of Education, speaks at 1; Discussion groups at 2:30; Plenary Session at 8:30. Parker House.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Salviano Cruz lectures on Portuguese literature. 8.

MORGAN MEMORIAL—Church of All Nations. Parts of the film "King of Kings," will be shown in connection with evening service at 7.

Monday

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION — 9:15 a. m., round table discussions; 11:45 a. m., Co-ordinated Federal Unit for Youth Affairs, 12:45, lunch, speaker, William Trufant Foster; 2, round table discussions; 3:30, plenary session; 8, Henry I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Parker House.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Sterney Orchestra	Eddie Duchin and	Jack Little and his	"Melody Mart":
5:15	Charles Little, songs.	his orchestra	orchestra	soloists; orch.
5:30	"News Rhymer"	"Our American	Tito Guizar; orch.	Talk, Fred Hoey.
5:45	"Ranch Boys"	Schools": talk	Male quartet	Male quartet
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"Evening Tattler":	News Service	Arthur Murray;
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra	sketches; music.	Melody Limited	soloists; orchestra
6:30	News; features	Records; news	Sport Review	Fisher Orchestra
6:45	World in Review	"Sport Parade"	Renard Orchestra.	Speakers; music
7:00	Talk, E. A. Filene	Neal O'Hara	"New Leases on	News Service
7:15	Nature League	Popular vocal	Life," sketch	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	D'Orsey Orchestra	"Pick and Pat,"	Voice analysis	String ensemble
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	CBS law talk
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Alexander Orch.
8:15	series: ERA Orch.	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	Getting the News.
8:30	ERA Orchestra	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists	Jubilee Singers
8:45	Talk, Gov. Wilson; Vt.	liam Lyon Phelps	Musical Revue	'Soldiers Unm'sk'd'
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Fisher Orchestra
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family,"	Alexander Orch.	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	String ensemble	Nash; readings
10:00	cago: soloists and	written for radio;	Jack Renard and	Concert band, Ed-
10:15	specialties	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra	ward D'Anna, con.
10:30	Emil Coleman and his	Forecasts; "Let's	Le Paradis Band	Saturday Revue:
10:45	orchestra	Dance," 3-hour	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature	dance program;	News Service	Elder Michaux and
11:15	D'Orsey Orchestra	Murray, Cugat,	Fisher Orchestra.	congregation
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Goodman, and	Glen Gray's Casa	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra	their orchestras	Loma Orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Negro program	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC vocalist	Morning service	Cleveland String	Tremont Temple
11:15	"The Ailing House"	from Old South	Quartet recital	Baptist Church;
11:30	Samovar Serenade	Church in Boston;	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features	sermon; choir	Tabernacle choir	soloist; organ
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures";	and organ	and organ	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Sem Hearn; music	Pearl orchestra	Talk; string orch.	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail"	String quintet
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	cago Round Table	Relay from London	Concert ensemble
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	String ensemble,
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	from network
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Bob Crosby; male	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	male quartet	quartet; orchestra	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Anthony Frome	Road to Romany;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	gypsy music	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"Daddy Long Legs,"	Gene Arnold and	Hammerstein Mu-	Museum concert
2:45	sketch, with John	the Commodores.	sic Hall of Air	Musical program
3:00	Boles and Helen	"Sally of the Talk-	ERA Symphony	New York Philhar-
3:15	Chandler	ies," dramatic sk.	Orchestra concert	monic-Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Musical Romance:	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	features; music	vocal soloist	Walter, conduc-
4:00	Adventures of Sher-	Rhythm Symph'y;	Special network	tor; Lotte Leh-
4:15	lock Holmes, sketch.	De Wolf Hopper	religious hour	mann; soloists;
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy	Reser Orchestra	from Detroit;	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream drama	talk; music	commentator
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade; solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra	ERA Civic Orches-	loists; orchestra
5:30	Choral program, from	"The House by the	tra concert	Sanderson and
5:45	network	Side of the Road"	Voice of Cornet	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	Popular orchestra	National amateur
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist	from New York	and soloists	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	"Smiling Ed"	Studio speaker
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal	News Service	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Paige Orchestra &	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Go-Round; music.	soloists; quartet	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	Chicago Knights;	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	ord program	popular orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet;
8:15	Eugene Goossens,	orchestra, with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ
8:30	conductor; Lucrezia	Del Castillo and	ductor; Dusolina	Peoples Symphony
8:45	Bori, soprano	vocal sextet	Giannini, soprano	Orchestra, Fabien
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	Sevitzky, conduc-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch.	popular soloists	Armbruster Orch.	tor, from Jordan
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Will Rogers; quar-	Hall, Boston
9:45	Armand Girard, bass.	of Familiar Music	tet; orchestra	News Service
10:00	"L'Heure Exquise";	Ruggles & Boland;	Old-fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	chorus; orchestra	sketch; orchestra	Amateur Night,	his orchestra
10:30	"What We Liked in	Black's Orch.; so-	from Opera	Talk, W. A. Brady.
10:45	1934," John Kennedy	loist; chorus	House, Boston	Haymes Orchestra

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:52 WAAB, Arrival of New Year at Manila, P. I., by short-wave relay.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Gordon String Quartet.
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; guests; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama; Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:59 WNAC, Clock striking midnight atop Parliament Buildings, London.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Orchestra; soloist; comedy sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival; popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Kate Smith's New Star Revue; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 WBZ, "I Like Your Nerve," comedy dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party; Peggy Allenby; Conrad Thibault; soloist; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, WEEI, "Let's Dance"; three-hour dance program with Kel Murray, Benny Goodman, Xavier Cugat and their orchestras; Maria Jeritza and other soloists.
10:45 WAAB, New Year's Eve greeting from Buenos Aires and Little America.
11:45 WNAC, New Year's Eve dancing party from New York, Boston, Chicago, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Honolulu.

Unicameral Body For Legislature In Maine Sought

General Shake-Up in Machinery of Government of State Proposed

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 29 (AP)—Two legislators, tagged with the "liberal" label, have laid their plans to chop Maine's legislative and executive machinery literally into mince meat—for what they believed would be the ultimate benefit of the State.

State Senator Roy L. Fernald (R) of Winterport sponsored bills which would abolish the present Governor's Executive Council of seven men and the State Treasurer to boot, and boost the Chief Executive's term of office to four years instead of two.

Representative Laval R. Lebel (D) of Brunswick, moving into his second term in the House, busied himself with a bill to abolish the Maine Senate, cut the House membership to half its present strength and pay its members $1000 for sitting in at a regular session.

Mr. Lebel figured such a unicameral Legislature would decrease the cost of regular sessions by at least $30,000, and would serve to eliminate "the grip some interests have on the Legislature through the influence they exert when it organizes."

Acclaiming his measure, the Brunswick Democrat allowed it would not only provide for shorter sessions but would permit more prompt consideration of legislative matters by eliminating the present necessity for concurrent action by both branches.

Mr. Fernald did not go so far as to tinker with the legislative setup, but he had an idea its members should be paid $5 a day during special sessions instead of $2, so he drafted a bill to that effect. Another bill he planned to sponsor would change the September election date to that of the national November election.

Student Youth Plan Crime Combat Move

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizations interested in working with youth for the solution of youth problems.

Disseminate Data

In addition to the crime angle, the service would disseminate information gathered on all types of youth problems, and draw up plans for the co-ordination and improvement of present government relief services.

Particular emphasis was placed by Mr. Lang on more satisfactory training and recreational facilities in transient youth centers to point out the necessity of prevention of crime-breeding habits among maladjusted youth groups.

The main function of the service would be to pick up the scattered threads of present separated activities for preserving the integrity of youth to weave these threads into a nationally united pattern.

"To continue refusing an adequate response to the problems of youth," Mr. Lang declared, "would be a national calamity. There is power enough in this group for deterioration to the point where America will suffer keen hardships. On the other hand, if properly directed through a federal youth service, the energies of American youth could be turned into power-channels for the rejuvenation of society, government and economic life."

Highlights

George Dade of New York flew to the student federation conference yesterday in his own plane. When he obtained his air pilot's license a few years ago, Dade was the youngest licensed flier in the country.

The National Student organization represents student bodies of 150 colleges and universities in the United States. It has a permanent central office in New York.

The students made their annual appeal yesterday to the people of the nation for generous support and cooperation for the purpose fostered by the conference.

The student organization was founded in 1925 at a conference of representatives from 245 colleges assembled to discuss entrance into the World Court. Today, the students publish a monthly magazine, a weekly news release, sponsor debates between colleges all over the world, conduct travel tours, weekly educational radio broadcasts and distribute information on student affairs everywhere.

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Monitor Interview Of Editor on WBZ

THE weekly series of feature programs consisting of selections from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The program will be an interview of J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster. Mr. Drummond has just returned from a tour of Japan, China and Manchuria.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Szymanowski's Second Violin Concerto had its first American performance at the tenth Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 28, in Symphony Hall, Boston. Albert Spalding was the soloist.

The concerto is dedicated to Paul Kochanski, who played it in Warsaw on Oct. 6, 1933, and who composed the cadenza which is incorporated in the score. The work is supposed to have been inspired by the Polish mountain country in which the composer lives. Certainly it possesses that nostalgic air which is achieved by a well-considered use of minor chords and clashing tonalities. In the modern fashion, this concerto is symphonic in character; indeed, the orchestral portion is on the whole more interesting than that of the solo instrument, although the solo instrument usually introduces the themes which are developed orchestrally. The work is played without pause, but there are clearly marked divisions into several movements, though not the conventional ones.

The music, while not ingratiating in a surface sense, has the appeal of a well-knit and deeply felt score based on interesting material. It involves many difficulties for soloist and orchestra; difficulties which in this instance were overcome with masterful ease by both. The work has had a considerable success, and Mr. Spalding generously and justly shared the applause with Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra.

It was probably not without significance that the Sibelius Fifth Symphony had a place on the same program, for there is a certain spiritual affinity between these two compositions. Perhaps to obtain the strongest possible contrast, Dr. Koussevitzky opened the program with the well-bred pleasures of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony.

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Boom in Building Activity Forecast For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29—For the first time in many years New Hampshire is anticipating a building boom, according to a statement by Charles H. Chesley, state valuator for the Federal Housing Administration, following a survey of the state.

Mr. Chesley stated that in every one of 235 cities and towns he had visited a great deal of optimism had been expressed, and as a result of what he had learned a house-to-house canvass is to be attempted in every city in New Hampshire as an impetus to the building program that had been begun in the towns.

Further evidence that building operations are to be begun early in the coming year is contained in figures from the State Lumber Producers' Association, showing that lumber operating has been in progress during the past few months on a larger scale than has been carried on for at least 10 years to fill demands for house finish, framework and boarding of all kinds.

Whaling Museum Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., N. Y., Dec. 29—Plans for erection of a museum here to house mementoes of that era when this section was headquarters for the whaling industry are nearing completion. The suggestion, sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association, has received the warm support of residents in the area.

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The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

NICHOLAS, like most of these positive worthies who pour our pronouncements on the eternal verities rather profusely, occasionally wrote something that I could not believe.

"An honest man is his own best critic," was one of these doubtful statements. Just criticism requires such a perspective that I question whether the honestest man can get far enough away from himself to see himself on the universal scale.

However, I noticed that Nicholas was continually inspecting his behavior, reining in his slacknesses, and that this self-criticism had a noticeable effect thereafter on his journal. For instance, the following slap on the wrist bore immediate fruit in the entry of the next day.

"Jan. 30th. In looking back over these pages, I find that I give few accurate descriptions of the superb but fleeting effects which I meet daily in my outings. Like September afternoons, I am content with a warm haze. I paint the scene with a blurry brush. All my leaves are pine leaves, whose edges one never sees. Like the pine, that never allows its branches to be seen, I omit the framework from a picture, and am content with the softer details. I must have looked too long at that superior vacancy, the sky. I wonder would it be too great a strain on my patience to add just that ounce of detail which is required to transform an impression into a record? Might I not manage to bring to my social observations that one pinch of qualification which would season them to the pitch of truth? And as for my rhymes, when I have so carefully measured out the ingredients for a pot of verse, why do I omit to kindle the fire?"

* * *

IT WAS THE very next day that nature abetted Nicholas in his effort to be more detailed.

"Jan. 31st. From three o'clock yesterday afternoon until breakfast time today it snowed quietly, evenly, without wind. The snowfall ceased as softly and gradually as night withdraws. I walked into the woods to find every limb lodged with white, every pine bough and hemlock branch heaped with it. The cedars' arms were so filled with their fluffy burden that it seemed as if the slightest sigh of air would dislodge the aerial drift. I slid and climbed and groped my way up Clouds' Cobble and rested beside a fresh pile of snow which some current of air, coming around the cornice, had moulded into a ridge of elderdown. The curves of this long-poised breaker of fleece would have made the neck of Leda's swan look angular and cronelike. An apparent transparency beguiled the eye only to foil it with an inner compactness of light. The sunlit surface was alive with beckonings of light, with faceted signallings. And when one's glance sought refuge from this multitudinous design of gaiety in the shadow of the curved top, it found a pallor of blue, a cavern of heavenly shades. A man could have feasted on this delicate occurrence for an hour.

"But already a keen air had set in from the north. As I climbed, it became a breeze, a wind rising. I looked over the broken valley floor as over a foam-whitened sea, and a unique phenomenon met my eyes. It was as if I had been standing with that old whaler Ahab and staring at the largest school of whales which had ever disported themselves in unknown seas. For as a puff of wind smote some laden pine, its limb-load of snow was dislodged, and the shining particles were shot straight up into the air, twenty feet, forty feet, and higher. These lofty plumes of white would rise until the wind caught their tops and hurled them away in vanishing brightness. I stood entranced, watching the invisible whales spouting their fountains into the air. It was a sight that I might never see in that perfection again."

Nicholas evidently pondered this evanescence of his beautiful incident, for two days later I find this entry:

"Feb. 2nd.

"They say that beauty passes,
And it well may be;
Ask the leafless branches
Of any pear tree.

"They say that beauty passes,
And I might be wrong:
What, O autumn thicket,
Of the April song?

"Yet if they tell me truly,
When will these depart:
The moon-white boughs remembered,
The bird-song in my heart?"

"Feb. 22nd. Evina Grauen invited several of us to listen to Senator Durritt's Washington Birthday speech over the radio. I went because few things are funnier to me than one of the Senator's full-dress speeches. The announced subject was, of course, Washington; but our first President was utilized merely as a stepping stone to higher things, in this case the keeping of Senator Durritt in office. Evina and Mrs. Scratcher and the Sorleys and most of the gathering were impressed by the alternative of not keeping Senator Durritt in office. It meant, as far as I could judge, the collapse of civilization. As this catastrophe was outlined, I caught Hiram winking at me and felt better.

"Hiram had brought his mother over with him, which was another reason why I enjoyed the evening so much. To spend an hour in her presence is as calming and refreshing as reclining for the noon hour under a pine. I have often wondered why this is, for the joys she has to communicate are not large, nor are her curiosities various, like Hiram's. This evening it dawned on me that it is her consent to the tempo of things that is her special virtue. People who consent to time already enjoy the taste of eternity, it seems to me. And so with Mrs. Fowler. She neither ruffles nor is ruffled. Hers is a family tree of farmers, and her personal pace has been subdued to the large and imperturbable progress of nature. I do not mean that she is stolid: the progress of nature can be exceedingly quick at times. Rather is it acceptance of things beyond her sphere. To her the years are not years. Time for her goes on like a country road, with a turn here, a hill there, and a border of green all the way.

* * *

"WHEN THE SPEECH was over, she said to me, quietly, with something of Hiram's twinkle in her eye, 'You don't seem as worried as you should be, Nicholas, about this collapse of civilization.'

"'That is because I was not quite sure what civilization he meant,' I replied. 'Did he mean the sort of civilization that comes over this instrument, this radio? Or was he referring to the civilization that allows people to invent guns and gases in order to wipe out, if possible, that civilization? Or was he worried over saving the civilization whose newspapers find it necessary to brighten their pages with crime and murder in order to hold their readers? Or was he interested in a civilization, most of whose commercial interests, if put under the microscope, would seem astonishingly similar to the jungle's? We shall have to ask him what and where is the civilization that could collapse. I think you and Hiram and I will have to ask the Senator a few questions and clarify his ideas. I wish the things I mention were indeed more collapsible. The rest of civilization, the things that you and I mean by it, strike me as being as durable as ever, only a little snowed under in this winter of our discontent. What we need is more individual snow shovels and fewer senators, eh, Mother Fowler?'

"'That we do! That we do! Nicholas,' she replied, 'and in strong and patient hands.'"

"Feb. 25th. I have been dwelling on the perennial happiness one has from the effort of sharing a lovely experience.

"They who serve beauty know a secret wonder,
A spring of joy to dip from and to ponder
In troublous times, or times that mirth has
fêted.
The love of beauty is a love unsated
By the heaped wealth of it that round us lies
On earth, in air, and in the half-caught eyes
Of faces passing. No satiety
Shall cloy his heart who toils for her. Ah, me!
I know this well. One autumn when a boy
I crossed a frosted pasture where each bead
Of spangled burr and softly feathered weed
And dazzling blade and diamond-crusted dart
Of grass said 'Serve me' to my homely heart,
And in that hour I yielded to the joy
That flows from shapes and airy sounds and
flame,
A captive to the captor without name
That men call beauty. And from that hour
thereafter
Each day has offered me an inward laughter,
Though there be tears in its eyes. They who
serve beauty
Build them a secret heaven of their duty."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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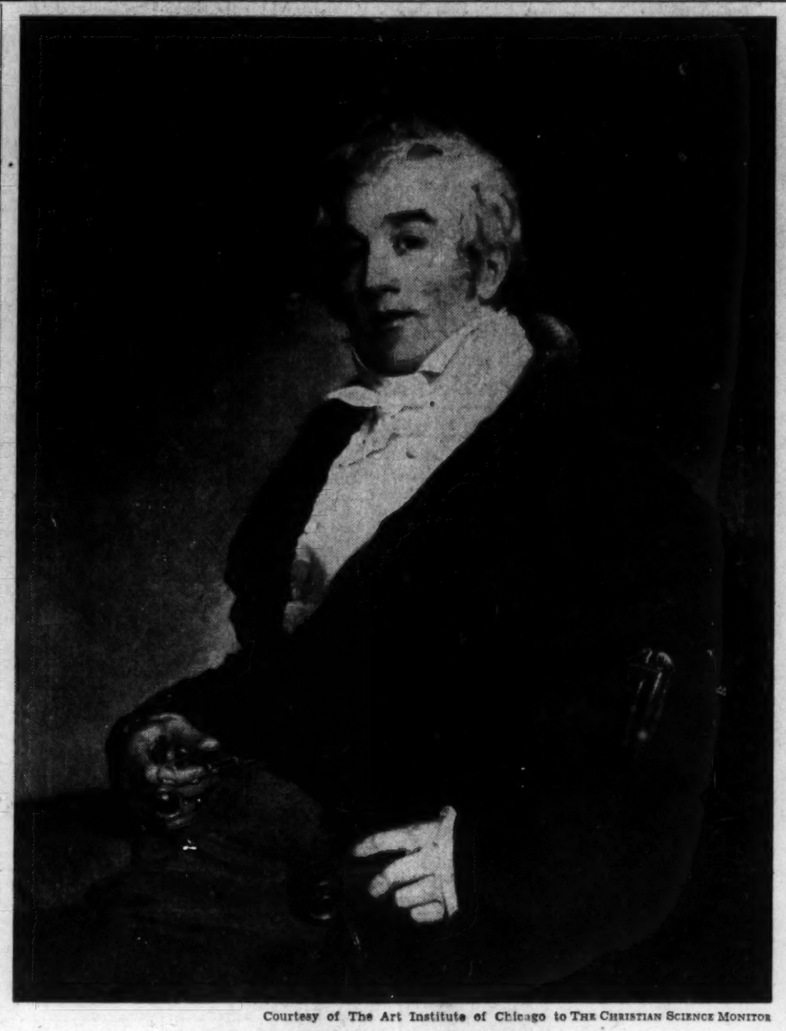

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH DUGAN, *by Thomas Sully*

THE eighteenth century was the great period for portrait painting, particularly in England, and American portrait painting has much in common with it. America, except during the last part of the century, was a colony of England; and many American painters got their training there, or else resided there for a while and executed commissions.

Thomas Sully was, perhaps, the best of America's early painters after Copley and Stuart, though opinions and tastes differ so much that it is hardly advisable to apply the term *best* to anything in the art field. He was a facile painter and an able colorist, whose facility often led him into work that was rather too sweet and occasionally superficial, though there can be little doubt that it was acceptable to his sitters.

This portrait, owned by Mr. Herbert L. Pratt of New York, was shown at the Century of Progress Art Exhibition this year, where it could easily be compared with many works by the best English portrait painters of the eighteenth century. Indeed it was a favorite on account of its easy composition, natural and apparently unstudied, and its rich, deep and transparent color. The coat is a dark, warm green, the trousers buff, and the flesh tints rather high. The lighting suggests sunlight in its warmth, but is more diffused. Each area of color is nicely proportioned to the rest, and the silhouette of the figure is subtly varied in definition, now merging with the shadows, and now sharply contrasting with the lights wherever the design of the composition demands reticence or emphasis. The position of the hands and the back of the chair, shown under the arm, are worthy of the attention of any student of pictorial composition; for they carry the light from the face and shirt-front around in circular fashion, leading the attention down, across to the right and up to the head again. The hand which holds the spectacles is more interesting than the hand that rests on the chair arm; and for that reason it has been shown in diminished light, so as not to attract too much notice and destroy the balance.

Sully's parents were English actors, who brought him to America when he was nine. He was born in 1783. He started his studies with a French miniature painter in Charleston, South Carolina, and afterward was a pupil of Gilbert Stuart in Boston. Later he went to England and studied with Benjamin West. His home was in Philadelphia, where he painted this portrait of Dugan, a prosperous and charitable merchant. The picture shows just that serenity of poise which such a person might be expected to have. In 1837, Sully went to England and painted a portrait of Queen Victoria, a great honor for an American painter of that time.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Thank You, 1934

NOW that you are leaving us so soon, I would thank you for some of the gifts you have brought to me. You have been a good friend, Nineteen-Thirty-Four, one of the best I have had.

Will you look back with me at some of your gifts? I have hung them, picture after picture, where time cannot touch them.

* * *

BLUE ISLAND. A road passes beside a shining river, winding in and out of green meadows. An old grey castle stands in the valley beneath the mountains of Perthshire. For a moment the river is hidden by the trees; then it appears again, like a platinum necklace into which one precious sapphire is woven. In the center of the river lies an island, so thickly covered with bluebells that no green of grass or brown of earth can be seen.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND COAST. Mile after mile of sky. Mile after mile of sea. Both seeming to stretch endlessly. Then, suddenly on the horizon—land. As the great ocean liner steams towards the west, stretches of rugged coast appear, bare and treeless, with here and there a group of stone cottages beside the slate blue cliffs. Sea gulls circle slowly round the ship. Slowly, so slowly it seems, since the expanse of sea and sky and green coast is so vast, we steam towards the southwest, leaving the lighthouse by Cape Race to guard the bare Newfoundland coast.

* * *

SUNSET FROM MOUNT SURPRISE, in the White Mountains. For twenty, thirty, forty miles the mountains of New Hampshire glow with the scarlet of maples and oaks, so that the whole earth is aflame. A storm is gathering in the distance; purple clouds darken the orange and saffron light of sunset. So vivid are the crimsons of maple and oak that color lingers on the mountains long after the purple shadows of evening have crept up the valleys. The outline of Mount Washington, King of the Presidential Range, grows fainter.

* * *

BEECHWOODS IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY. A soft November rain falls on the amber leaves. The tiny pathway through the woods is golden with fallen leaves, wet and glistening. Yet the branches of the trees are covered still with a wealth of golden foliage. Sheep graze placidly in the field beyond the beech woods, caring little for the November drizzle. Lights begin to twinkle from the windows of the stone cottages in the village on the hill. The path leads homewards, towards a crackling fire and a kettle purring on the hob. There is an armchair, too, in which to sit and dream of a blue island, a lighthouse, and the silhouette of a scarlet maple tree against dark green firs on the summit of Mount Surprise.

Thank you, Nineteen-Thirty-Four.

E. M. P.

Commentary

MEN order coal,
Squirrels store nuts,
Against the winter's needs.
Purple finches
Live in hope
Of gifts of sunflower seeds.

RUTH LAMBERT JONES.

Bringing the Lonely Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE quality of thought which wise, loving workers for the common welfare are endeavoring to bring back to many of those so long unemployed is the sense of belonging to their times, their trade, their group—their little world in general. Many men and women, and even youths, we are told, who felt they were not needed in business and industry, during the economic world struggle, have grown into accepting a habitual sense of not being needed or wanted anywhere. How blessed it is to bring such lonely ones back to the true sense of usefulness and the ready welcome awarded to usefulness in this busy world!

How many lonely ones in the great human family—wanderers mentally as well as physically—doubtless have read wistfully the words of the Psalmist, "God setteth the solitary in families;" or as another version beautifully translates it, "The God who brings the lonely home." Deep is the longing to be joined with others, related to them; to be filling one's own peculiar place, rendering one's own rightful contribution to the common whole—to be needed, wanted.

No economic mechanism of mere human planning, however efficient or well-meaning, can bring that stable confidence in the present and serene hope for the future so necessary to human happiness. Human relationships of every sort, we know, are fallible. And so there inevitably comes a time when thought turns with longing toward that which endures, which binds our hopes, our aspirations, our aims and efforts into a universal unity.

Tenderly, poignantly, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, realized this. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322), she tells us that "the sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning," she asks, "'Canst thou by searching find out God?'"

To "find out God"—to gain the understanding of God—alone can lead us home to the sense of our true heritage, dominion over so-called material laws of limitation, chance, and change. This alone will lead us into the true sense of fixed relationship with divine Principle, Love—perfect, unalterable—and with all God's children, whose real identities are found to be, like our own, reflections, ideas, of Mind, not physique. In the realm of Mind there is no separation, no lack of service.

As we cease to think of ourselves as material entities moving in a world of sense impressions, governed almost wholly by so-called material laws, and learn to know God as Mind and all true identities as manifestations of Mind, we shall know that matter cannot originate or govern the true self. We shall know that the real universe is a divinely mental concept, in the harmony and security of which the real man lives, moves, and has his being.

This understanding of scientific Christianity can be and is being practically and effectively applied, so that today—even as when Christ Jesus applied spiritual law to human conditions—the seeming lack of anything needful to genuine well-being is in a large measure being overcome. So widely has this been proved that many are realizing with more and more certainty that God is Love.

Love scientifically understood, trusted, demonstrated, brings out in human experience strength for weakness, assurance for doubt, resourcefulness for disability. And in place of discouragement or resentment comes steadiness of resolve based on the realization of the real man's inseparable unity with the one supreme Principle, Love, and his changeless relationship with all Love's true ideas and their concordant activity.

The needed effort to learn this great saving, comforting truth gives constant energizing employment. To demonstrate it even in a slight degree brings steady, commensurate remuneration, and deep gratitude for the blessing of such rewards. "The words of divine Science find their immortality in deeds, for their Principle heals the sick and spiritualizes humanity" (Science and Health, p. 354). Thus Christian Science helps us to know "the God who brings the lonely home."

The extent to which thought conditions physical, business, and industrial experiences, is more generally recognized than ever before. As material props give way, the urgent need to transform, to spiritualize, human thought with the Christ-ideals is increasingly apparent, and Christian Science alone can satisfy the need.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Die Einsamen heimbringen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Gesinnung, die weise, liebevolle Arbeiter im Dienste des Allgemeinwohls vielen Menschen, die so lange arbeitslos waren, zurückzugeben trachten, ist das Gefühl der Zugehörigkeit zu ihrer Zeit, zu ihrem Handwerk, zu ihrer Gruppe—zu ihrer kleinen Welt im allgemeinen. Es heißt, daß viele Männer und Frauen und sogar junge Leute, die während des wirtschaftlichen Ringens in der gangen Welt keine Verwendung im Geschäfts- und Gewerbeleben fanden, sich allmählich daran gewöhnt haben zu glauben, daß sie nirgends gebraucht werden oder begehrt sind. Wie segensreich es ist, solche Einsamen zum wahren Sinn von Nützlichkeit und zu dem ihrer harrenden Willkomm zurückzubringen, der in dieser geschäftigen Welt der Lohn der Nützlichkeit ist!

Wieviele Einsamen in der großen Menschenfamilie—seelisch oder körperlich Rastlose—haben zweifellos sehnsüchtig die Worte des Psalmisten gelesen: „Gott bringt die Einsamen in Familien" (engl. Bibel), oder wie eine andere Übersetzung es so schön wiedergibt: „Der Gott, der die Einsamen heimbringt"! Groß ist die Sehnsucht, mit anderen Menschen vereinigt zu sein, in Beziehung zu ihnen zu stehen, seinen eigenen besonderen Platz auszufüllen, seinen rechtmäßigen Beitrag zum Allgemeinwohl zu leisten—gebraucht, begehrt zu werden.

Kein rein menschlich geplantes Wirtschaftsgetriebe, so wirksam oder gutgemeint es auch sein mag, kann jenes für das menschliche Glück so nötige unerschütterliche Vertrauen in die Gegenwart und eine ungetrübte Hoffnung auf die Zukunft bringen. Menschliche Beziehungen jeder Art sind bekanntlich trügerisch. Und so kommt unvermeidlich die Zeit, wo der Gedanke sich sehnsüchtig dem Bleibenden zuwendet,—dem zuwendet, was unsere Hoffnungen, unsere Bestrebungen, unsere Ziele und Anstrengungen in eine allumfassende Einheit zusammenbindet.

Liebreich, treffend erkannte dies Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft. In ihrem Lehrbuche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 322) schreibt sie: „Die harten Erfahrungen der Annahme von dem angeblichen Leben der Materie, wie auch unsere Enttäuschungen und unser unaufhörliches Weh treiben uns wie müde Kinder in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe. Dann fangen wir an, das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu begreifen". Und sie fragt: „ 'Meinst du, daß du wissest, was Gott weiß' ohne diesen Entwöhnungsprozeß?"

Nur „wissen, was Gott weiß",—Gott verstehen lernen—kann uns heimführen zum Bewußtsein unseres wahren Erbes: der Herrschaft über sogenannte materielle Gesetze der Begrenzung, des Zufalls und des Wechsels. Nur das führt uns zu der wahren, feststehenden Verwandtschaft mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, der vollkommenen, unwandelbaren Liebe, und mit allen Kindern Gottes, deren wahre Wesenseinheiten wie unsere eigene nicht körperlich, sondern als Widerspiegelungen, als Ideen des Gemüts erfunden werden. Im Reiche des Gemüts gibt es keine Trennung, keinen Mangel an Arbeitsgelegenheit.

Sobald wir aufhören, uns als materielle Wesen zu betrachten, die sich in einer Welt von Sinneseindrücken bewegen und fast ganz von sogenannten materiellen Gesetzen regiert werden, und Gott als das Gemüt und alle wahren Wesenseinheiten als Bekundungen des Gemüts erkennen lernen, wissen wir, daß die Materie das wahre Selbst nicht erzeugen und auch nicht regieren kann,—wissen wir, daß das wirkliche Weltall ein göttlich geistiger Begriff ist, in dessen Harmonie und Geborgenheit der wirkliche Mensch lebt, webt und sein Dasein hat.

Dieses Verständnis des wissenschaftlichen Christentums kann praktisch und wirksam angewandt werden und wird auch so angewandt, so daß heute—wie einst, als Christus Jesus das geistige Gesetz auf menschliche Zustände anwandte—der scheinbare Mangel an allem für echtes Wohlergehen Nötigen in großem Maße überwunden wird. Dies ist in solchem Umfange bewiesen worden, daß viele Menschen mit immer mehr Gewißheit erkennen, daß Gott die Liebe ist.

Wird die Liebe wissenschaftlich verstanden, vertraut man auf sie und beweist man sie, so erzeugt sie in der menschlichen Erfahrung Stärke an Stelle von Schwäche, Zuversicht an Stelle von Zweifel, Findigkeit an Stelle von Unfähigkeit. Und an Stelle von Entmutigung oder Unwillen tritt eine Entschlossenheit, die auf der Erkenntnis beruht, daß der wirkliche Mensch untrennbar eins ist mit dem einen höchsten Prinzip, der Liebe, und zu allen wahren Ideen der Liebe und ihrer einträchtigen Tätigkeit in unveränderlicher Beziehung steht.

Die Anstrengung, die nötig ist, diese große errettende, ermutigende Wahrheit verstehen zu lernen, gibt beständige anspornende Beschäftigung. Sie auch nur in geringem Maße beweisen, bringt ständige, angemessene Vergütung und tiefe Dankbarkeit für den Segen solcher Belohnungen. „Die Worte der göttlichen Wissenschaft finden ihre Unsterblichkeit in Taten; denn ihr Prinzip heilt die Kranken und vergeistigt die Menschheit". (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 354). So hilft uns die Christliche Wissenschaft „den Gott, der die Einsamen heimbringt", erkennen.

In welchem Umfange das Denken die Bedingung für körperliche, geschäftliche und gewerbliche Erfahrungen bildet, wird allgemeiner als je zuvor erkannt. Wenn weltliche Stützen versagen, tritt das dringende Bedürfnis, den menschlichen Gedanken durch die Christusideale umzugestalten, zu vergeistigen, immer mehr hervor, und nur die Chrisliche Wissenschaft kann das Bedürfnis befriedigen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Golden Age of Music

ALTOGETHER, the coupling of the names of Schubert and Liszt is a particularly happy chapter in the immense chronicle of Liszt's works. His veneration of Schubert kept him within the strictest bounds, and none of the charges laid against him in his other piano arrangements are applicable in this instance. It was a music which recalled the days of his own earliest youth, when he left his native Hungary for Vienna and stayed there breathing the same air as Beethoven and Schubert, studying from Salieri who had been the rival of Mozart. How much of Schubert's music he actually heard during those early days it is impossible to determine; very probably nothing more than Schubert's name and reputation were familiar to him. It is, at least, certain that they actually met, for he was introduced to him by Randhartinger. But there can be no doubt that the music of Schubert had an additional appeal to him because it spoke to him of the simplicities of an older world. There were no factories, no railway engines, no machines, when Liszt was a child in Vienna; the golden age of music was living before his eyes, albeit its end was so near. It is, in fact, easy enough to understand his admiration for Schubert and the light way in which his fingers touched upon those fragments of eternal youth.—From "Liszt," by SACHEVERELL SITWELL. (London: Faber & Faber. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Pantomime

VIOLET the darkness about the pool;
Black the treetops above the wall;
A white moth flutters and comes to rest
On a flower spider-stemmed and tall.

Chalk lights cut through the violet air;
The loud complaint of a curved bassoon
Stirs unseen: and Polichinelle
Postures under a lantern moon.

ETHEL SULLIVAN, in *Westward*.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Conversations With a Book

Being Family Digressions on the Bookman's Edict

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOREWORD: Contrary to the Bookman's notions of the proper approach to the reading of a book are the ideas herein set forth. The Bookman's edict to his Family is, First, wash your hands. (And be sure to dry them well.) Next, if it is a new book, ease the binding, lay it flat upon a table and working toward the middle, carefully stroke a few pages at a time until all the pages are limbered. Then, properly clad, seated in a dignified position in an armchair under a correctly placed lamp, in a quiet, decorous manner, savor the contents. Do not munch fudge while reading. Do not leave the book, open, face down, pages rumpled, if you are momentarily called away. Do not dog-ear pages. And above all, never mark a paragraph, a sentence, or even a word.

This fiat from the Bookman, who is never seen with his collar off or his coat draped over the back of a chair, who bears interruptions patiently, and though he reads in a living room that is often as swarming as a hotel lobby, reads more books than all the rest of the Family put together, is never followed.

All the Chapters at Once

The Family takes the pajama attitude. It loves to read with its slippered feet dangling over the side of an armchair, or sprawled on the couch, a bed or the floor. It leaves crumbs of fudge and cookies between the pages. When it can, it props the book against the sugar bowl at an informal solo luncheon. It forgets the book under stress of sudden happenings and tosses it, face down, pages open, but not always crumpled, wherever it may be. And some of us have a penchant for marking passages.

Take "Skazki," a collection of the tales and legends of Old Russia. It is a beautiful book in every way. The illustrations are beautiful. The stories are of "such loveliness as can be told only in a tale" in a style "that can only be writ in a tale of wonder." It is the property of the Bookman's Daughter.

One Early Dawn

Now, when the Bookman's Wife finally gets around to reading it, one early dawn when the Family is asleep and the only refuge is the kitchen, what does she find? (Half way between the Bookman's correctness and the Family's carelessness, she has taken the precaution of placing a newspaper under the book on the kitchen table. But, less discreetly, she has a cup of cocoa beside it). The black cover, with its title in gilt letters and a little gilt embossed figure of a fairy-tale Tsar and a Golden Cockerel, is shabby and spotted from use. The brightly colored illustrations are missing. (They have long been hung, freshly mounted, on the walls of the Bookman's Daughter's room.) The empty grey mountings remain, each inscribed with a printed caption, something like this: "A small grey squirrel sings the songs of Russia and cracks nuts diligently all the day, and a huge guard is set to watch that none molest him." And underneath each, the Bookman's Daughter has copied in her queer handwriting, the inscription, word for word.

"And why has she done that?" ponders the Bookman's Wife, knowing the answer even while she asks. Because in some groping way the child was making the illustrations and the text her own. She lives with those pictures now, can tell you the story attached to each of them, has made copies of them and improvisations on them with 10-cent store water colors. But before she got to that stage, when she first read the stories which she now knows by heart, her impulse was to bring them closer to her, to engrave their impress by inscribing the captions in her own hand.

From That Book

In the book, only the vivid black and white vignettes remain and the enchanting tales of wonder. But in the mind of the Bookman's Daughter, the legends and the pictures flower together in a beauty that feeds it with grace. From that book the Bookman's Daughter has gone on to a study of all the Slavonic literatures and histories of the world. Perhaps something may be said for making a book your own in your own way.

Similarly, the Bookman's Wife loves to mark passages. And to read a book that someone else has marked. The commentaries are a conversation with the book, with yourself and with your friend who reads it. When you reread a book after a lapse of years, the notations are milestones of your mental travels. "So that's what I thought a few years ago. Well, I don't think so now. The author was right—or wrong—as the case may be." Underlinings by another person bring thoughts to your attention or emphasize them in a way that you might have overlooked. They give an insight into the other person's reactions.

There is the worn and withered old brown book of Grandmother's. Its pages are yellow and dry. But Grandmother, too, marked books. And when you read it, you know her better than you ever did before.

The Bookman's Son does not mark books. He reads them as a school assignment. He finds his magic in wires and bulbs, in turning gadgets into automobiles, in making or hearing sounds like a radio.

And the Bookman's Little Girl is the one who leaves the crumbs. She reads wide-eyed, for the story alone, in any old light, in any old place, stopping never to look up a word or mark a passage (mere adult digressions), but being a very little-girl Little Girl, managing somehow to enjoy the contents of the book and of the goody box simultaneously.

MORAL EPILOGUE: And all a great trial to the Bookman, whose edict, by the way, should be observed by all respectable persons.

MARGARET LLOYD

© Fox Photos, London

More Than a Game of Chess

Chess is perhaps more popular with young people of Europe than with those of the United States. Devotees of this ancient game, however, sometimes wonder why it is not used more than it is, for teaching logical thinking. The boy who plays chess well has learned to visualize the moves way ahead, has learned to provide for his opponent's various possible counter moves, has learned to await each with patience and to keep his thought alert. These are qualities one needs in many walks of life today. Without urging chess upon the already crowded curriculum, the idea yet has some support in action. Take, for instance, the above scene, which shows boys of Wednesbury High School, Staffordshire, Eng., being taught chess by Mr. C. S. Kipping, the headmaster, who uses a four-foot demonstration board with movable pieces.

'Famous for Friendliness'

College Girls Find 'Phrateres' True to Its Ideal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GONE are the days when the shy and unknown girl wandered alone on every college campus, deprived of the social contacts that came to those affiliated with a group; or when the coed whose finances were most limited had to forego so many of the joys of college social life.

Now on seven of the university campuses scattered throughout the western part of the United States, is an organization known as "Phrateres," whose motto "Famous for Friendliness" bespeaks its democratic and ennobling purpose.

Phrateres was founded in 1924 at the southern branch of the University of California, through the vision of Mrs. Helen Mathewson Laughlin, whose position as dean of women enabled her to know, to understand, and to appreciate the problems of those who did not belong to a sorority. These groups are bringing happiness to hundreds of girls who otherwise might feel that for them college did not provide the social life they had yearned for.

Democratic

Membership in Phrateres is open to all, and many groups are formed on each campus. The groups average about 20 in number and have an "alum" sponsor. Anyone may make application for membership, attend several social affairs, and become acquainted with the group before joining. Nor does this exclude a girl from pledging a sorority, if she should so desire. There is a simple initiation service, beautiful in its simplicity, a pledge of devotion and service to the university, the organization, and the highest ideals of womanhood. There are also a pin and a ring, symbols of the organization.

Each chapter has its own self-government and is represented on a general council. Through this democratic representation the girls not only gain in friendship, but in the knowledge of club procedure.

The social affairs are planned for limited budgets; but what young person needs lavish entertainment to have a good time? Teas, bridge parties, hikes, "formals" and "informals," fill the social calendar of the Phraterian and give her happy memories of college days.

Phrateres by virtue of its growing numbers and strength is bringing opportunities for campus recognition to the many instead of the few. More and more, members of Phrateres are being pledged to Mortar Board, a national women's honorary scholastic society. Phrateres is breaking down the barrier existing on so many campuses between sorority and nonsorority women. Phrateres is represented on the Panhellenic Association, so sorority girls and Phrateres members find that they are working for a common purpose, the advancement of their alma mater. Phrateres girls stand high in their studies, as is evinced by their showing at the University of Washington last year, where the first three places in the all-university scholarship ratings were held by Phrateres groups.

As the Girls Testify

Their national magazine, The Phraterian, carries stories of the success of its alumnae members in the business and professional world. In a recent issue of the magazine are to be found these typical experiences: "I was shy and I thought friendship with the faculty impossible; but through Phrateres, I became friendly with the dean of women and her staff. These friendships gave me courage to become better acquainted socially with the professors in my department. I did good work but I feel sure that it was the combination of friendship and scholarship that secured me the recommendations which resulted in my being granted a fellowship."

"I was never considered a leader and would not have been so rated had it not been for Phrateres. For several years, I held minor positions in the organization. In each I did my best. In my senior year, the girls elected me president. The gentleman who gave me my position stated that he favored Phrateres' ideals and had selected me because of my leadership and our democratic ideals."

"I came from the prairies. I was socially inexperienced but I had read that every college girl should have an evening dress. I would not have had a chance to wear that first evening dress if it had not been for Phrateres."

Grateful girls who have found themselves in these groups, who have learned the value of service and leadership, who have flowered under the warmth of personal contracts, who have grown in social responsibility, will make better citizens of the world, finer women and more loyal alumnae. As an aid in developing the spirit of democracy which is a precious characteristic of American life, Phrateres is inculcating in American colleges a democratic friendliness which is leavening the snobbish tendencies which many have deplored.

In the words of Mrs. Mathewson Laughlin, grand president of Phrateres, "Phrateres succeeds only if it serves its members. Phrateres falls short of its ideals if it does not increase friendship, develop leaders, afford social opportunities and inculcate the spirit of democracy."

Selling Goods by Sample

You and the Law Series—44

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST all of the states in the United States have statutes which set forth the law governing the sale of goods. These statutes are practically identical.

Under them, among other things, there is an implied assurance, or, to use the legal term, an implied warranty, on the part of the seller that he has a right to sell the goods. This is necessary in order that the buyer may acquire ownership to the goods when he completes the purchase. If the law were otherwise, it would be difficult to find buyers willing to risk their money purchasing goods to which they might not acquire title.

If they are sold from a sample shown to the buyer, there is an implied warranty that the bulk of the goods will correspond with the sample in quality and the buyer must be given an opportunity to compare the bulk with the sample. An old case decided in 1822, is a good illustration and shows that the law has not been greatly changed on this matter for a long period of time.

Under the terms of a written agreement, the buyer was to take two lots of wheat, the one lot containing 700 bushels and the other 1400 bushels, the wheat being sold "according to samples." A little over a week later, the buyer went to the seller's warehouse to inspect the wheat. He was shown the smaller of the two lots, the larger lot not yet being in the warehouse. The seller offered to send and get a bushel of the other wheat to show to the buyer, or to send him a load for his inspection, but he refused to show the buyer the whole quantity. The buyer replied that under those circumstances, he would not take the wheat. Some time later, the seller notified the buyer that the 1400 bushel lot of wheat was now in his warehouse and might be inspected, and that the whole quantity of wheat was ready and would be delivered when paid for. The court, in deciding the case, said that the buyer had a right to inspect the wheat in bulk and that he had made the request "at a proper and convenient time," and having been refused the right to inspect the wheat at that time, he was entitled to cancel the contract.

It will be noticed that the reason the court allowed the buyer to cancel the contract in the above case was that the seller refused to allow him to inspect the wheat, although the request had been made "at a proper and convenient time."

Where goods are shipped, to be examined by the buyer at their destination, he must be allowed to inspect them within a reasonable time after their arrival. But as to what constitutes a reasonable time depends in part upon the kind of goods and the season of the year. What may be a reasonable time in which to be allowed to inspect one kind of goods may be a very unreasonable time in the case of another kind.

The law intends that the buyer shall be given a reasonable opportunity to make his inspection, depending upon the particular kind of goods being purchased. The seller cannot prevent him from exercising this privilege and expect to recover the price of the goods.

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Sold From a Sample.

That Well-Meant 'Don't'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little girl had come to call with her mother. She was a well-behaved child, answering politely the remarks addressed to her and playing contentedly with any object offered for her amusement. Occasionally her laughter bubbled over, or the exciting discovery of a new picture in the book or a different result in a game caused an enthusiastic interruption not at all unwelcome. In fact the family's enjoyment of the little girl as a guest would have been perfect except for the well-meant, but wearing anxiety of the mother. She was so earnest in helping her small daughter to be good and polite and quiet and perfect all in one that she nearly spoiled the whole visit for everyone. The mother was like an automatic feeding machine full of "Don'ts," and every few minutes a "Don't" was fed the little girl whether she needed it or not.

If a child has had daily definite instructions how to behave when meeting people, when in company of adults, and while confronting the ordinary variations of the day, he or she usually will not depart very far from the right way unless impossibilities are expected, such as being a perfect child, a robot, or an idealized adult. Certainly a child's naïve remarks, joyous enthusiasm and natural eager interest in new sights and sounds does not justify a parent's continual anxious attention.

The boy or girl who is expected to be good, and then let alone to see how good he or she can be, is far more likely to bring happiness to everyone concerned. Too much attention, even if well-meant, may embarrass or confuse a child, making him timid or fearful so that he cannot reveal the goodness in him waiting to be expressed in his own natural artless way.

The wise mother knows how much she may help her children by sympathy, advice, explanation and direction, but she also realizes that sometimes she may help them most by letting them alone. It is when they are responsible for their own words and deeds, when mother perhaps looks on but does not interfere, that children may learn how best to conduct themselves in different situations, and win not only their mother's approval, but confidence in their own ability to be good, to do the right thing, to conduct themselves successfully of their own initiative. L. L. R.

Harmonica Band

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ENTERTAINING thousands of New Englanders by orchestral programs ranging from simple selections, such as "Old Black Joe" to tunes from the operas of Victor Herbert, the Harmonica Band of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation in Boston has, during the six years of its existence, established itself as a substantial division of the musical activity at 10 Somerset Street.

When Harry E. Burroughs, a prominent Boston lawyer, provided the foundation with its spacious, well-equipped building, for the newsboys, each of whom cherishes secret dreams of emulating in some way his benefactor, once a newsboy himself, plans were laid for various kinds of educational and recreational departments. Borrah Minnevitch, one of the best-known harmonica players, was placed in charge of the mouth-organ band. It consists now of 12 players, chosen from the Harmonica Club, which was organized by Joseph Lapidus, director of education at the foundation. In the club, consisting of about two dozen, are always some beginners who have picked out tunes on their instruments, the simple 60- or 75-cent variety, entirely by ear and without any knowledge of the proper way to hold the harmonica or how to "tongue."

The single tone or solo note, which is the all-important factor in harmonica music, is achieved only through proper holding and through covering the required number of holes with the tongue. It is amazing what the boys have accomplished, even with the very simple "Marine Band" instrument, four inches long, with 10 single holes and 20 reeds. This mouth organ is the most popular with beginners at the Foundation because of its low price and the ease with which it can be played.

There are a number of more elaborate harmonicas for the advanced members of the club, some of them capable of producing pretty nearly the range of a piano. Newsboys who have had no instruction on any musical instrument, who have no special interest in music of itself, often develop, through this guided use of the humble mouth organ, an appreciation of melody and rhythm which leads them into acquaintance with other, more intricate branches of the art.

Using the numbers which appear on the nickel plates of the harmonica, in place of the customary black notes, Mr. Lapidus transcribes for his players the air and harmony of the many and varied songs, carols, hymns and other compositions which their programs call for. Sometimes they are engaged to play for a woman's club convention, sometimes for a church social, occasionally for the radio. And Arthur Fiedler has requested them to perform again, as they did in 1933, during the approaching "Pops" season, in Symphony Hall.

Any interested beginner may obtain the free booklet on "The Art of Playing the Harmonica," published by M. Hohner, Inc., 351 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Community Consciousness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lynn, Mass.

OUR newer curriculums are offering to children every opportunity to really see and understand relationships, to know more about people and agencies in their community, to develop a growing sense of responsibility and a real community consciousness.

As early as the first grade, the child visits a farm, a bakery, a fire department, a library, a post office. He not only visits these various social agencies but he constructs them on the sand table or upon the classroom floor. The teacher and children discuss the various helpers in the community and how each plays a big part in community life. When presented in this way the child naturally has a wide-awakeness to and curiosity concerning his surroundings, accompanied by a growing desire to know more about things which are strange to him in his environment.

By concrete contacts with these bigger agencies which surround him, the child is able to make a very natural adjustment from the small home group to the larger community group.

Parents, too, are interested in helping their children to find themselves by bringing to them in a concrete way a knowledge of the world's activities and industries. Nothing can serve this end better, we believe, than by taking the child to visit a place of practical interest and of connecting, whenever possible, the child's school work with what goes on about him.

Museums are interesting to some children, but to others they are too remote, too passive, to arouse the child's active interest. What really fires a child's imagination, stimulates his personal interest and ambition, is to see the actual working of productive agencies.

Recently, I had the experience of visiting a large automobile plant in the company of a group of third-grade children. After observing the various departments where the parts of the automobile were constructed, we finally found our way to one of the tracks on which the cars were assembled. A great many parts were suspended above the track, each part seeming small and unimportant by itself. Then the whistle sounded and the parts were assembled. They were lowered in rapid succession, one after another according to a carefully arranged program. One by one, they were fitted into place by skilled workmen.

It was exactly like magic to the children. They had seen the separate parts, but now in not more than 20 minutes' time, before their very eyes, they saw produced a complete automobile—a throbbing, living, useful creature. They laughed and shouted and applauded in their wonderment. One of the children remarked, "If it were not for the engine, the car couldn't go." "Yes," said another, "but what about the oil and gas?" "Yes, and the tires," added another. If you have a puncture in your tire, the oil or the gas or the engine can't help you." And so the various parts of the car were discussed by the children, as to their very great importance.

We believe that these children learned in a concrete and dramatic way a very valuable lesson in the necessity of co-operation, of organization, of work well done. They learned that every single part of the car was really important and that every workman who performed any kind of work upon it, no matter how small it might seem, was also of importance.

We feel sure that this visit will carry over to the children this thought—that every bit of work in life, no matter how small or insignificant it may seem by itself, plays its necessary part in the harmonious whole.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

The Parent

From a Storehouse of Precious Memories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada

Dear Editor:

Although there are no little ones in our family the Parent Column is much enjoyed, and its many helpful thoughts and suggestions are kept—sometimes clipped, and sometimes stored in our "memory box"—so that they may be passed on to others, or referred to by my husband, who is engaged in boys' work.

I have wondered if a page from my own "book of childhood" might be of interest, and perhaps of help, to your readers. We, my sister, brother and myself, were cared for from babyhood by our grandmother. Our home was a very modest one, but it was "home" in its dearest sense, and always our friends were welcome. There was never a time when there wasn't room at the table for an extra chair, or chairs as the case might be, and our home truly became the center of our thoughts and lives.

Our pleasures and good times were far from costly, as Grandma and Grandpa were of very moderate means, and I realize now how much loving thought and time were spent in planning happiness for the "babies." We lived some few miles from the beach, and as we had no car it was not easy for Grandma to arrange for picnics. However, we always had our "English Bay"—as we called it (English Bay being the beach nearest our home, and the beach described by Grandma so vividly that we little ones had very complete pictures of its gray sands, dancing waters or boisterous surf). On a hot day out would come three large washtubs onto the lawn in the sunny backyard, on would go the hose to fill the tubs with lukewarm water, bathing suits would be donned and we would "bathe" and sun ourselves to our hearts' content. Truly, we loved it, especially as Grandpa had provided a sandpile and small shovels and pails. Why, our own backyard was to us a glorious stretch of sunshiny seashore!

An old buggy-house was transformed into a playhouse with "really, truly" curtains, dishes and furniture (made by Grandpa from odds and ends of boxes and lumber) —and joy of joys! a real campcot and blankets. We were allowed to sleep there sometimes when the desire to be "by ourselves" became too great. Need I mention that the pride we took in our wee home provided for frequent cleaning and dusting and care—happily and easily done because Grandma had taught us how in the house?

She used to tell us that we might never need to do the harder work in connection with housekeeping, but it was always so nice for a homekeeper to know how to do things. So we each were provided with small-sized pails and brushes and mops that we could easily manage. The big kitchen or verandahs would be divided and away we would go—scrubbing and cleaning. Such fun to wash and rinse and dry so that no overlapping showed! Such satisfaction to hear Grandma say how nicely we had done the work and how quickly we had learned that lesson in housekeeping!

As a child "the dark" seemed a trial to me. How grateful I am that Grandma's understanding, patience and love helped me to completely overcome this fear. Over and over again Grandma would take my hand in hers and into the dark we would go—walking around in the dark—sometimes feeling the object that seemed to me so grotesque and fearsome—sometimes turning on the light and showing that the shadows really never had been there. After a time I could go into a room by myself to get a book or something that Grandma wanted, but if ever the bogey of "afraid of the dark" seemed to return, Grandma would go over the ground again with such love and assurance that in my heart I knew I would eventually learn the lesson.

Another, to me now, particularly wonderful thing was that we had absolute confidence in whatever Grandma said. Never was a promise broken, never was a false impression given, and never were we put off with, "When you're older you'll understand." No matter what it was we wanted to talk over, we knew that Grandma would make time to help straighten out the problem, or answer our questions. Was it any wonder that we shared our little joys and overcomings as well as our troubles and fears with her?

If sharing my precious memories should prove helpful to some little homekeeper I should be so glad!

(Mrs.) A. A. S.

On Taking Children to Church

Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

I always enjoy your letters and have been helped in many ways by them. I should like to pass along some of the things which have helped us in the training of our two sons, aged seven and nine, and our daughter, who is 11. Since each child was between two and three years old, he has been taken to church regularly. We have frequently been questioned as to how we obtained such good behavior from them during the services. The answer is that nothing else would be permitted. We expect good behavior and they give it. When we analyze it, the church service does not mean sitting still for one hour. The child takes part in the singing and other things and these can be explained ahead of time. We look upon church attendance as a joy and children are quick to catch the thought of parents and reflect it in their own attitude. Our children love to attend church and we feel that no better custom could be established with them.

The children in our home are very active and in and out of new problems constantly, but we find it wisdom to train them to accept responsibility. I agree with the writer of a letter published in this column some time ago that children must be taught to accept some responsibilities, and that it is not wise to carry too far the idea of making a game of their duties.

Thank you so much for these parent letters. (Mrs.) E. E. P.

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SEE Also Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

Kjos, Norwegian Family Estate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

THE estate of Kjos, some 6 kilometers southwest of Kristiansand, at the head of a beautiful bay amid wooded eminences, has been in the Isaachsen family since 1784. When the estate was laid out the mansion house was made the focal point to which all the lines of the park converge. This arrangement, on the authority of a modern architect, is unique in southern Norway, where the ground is broken up into small plains studded with rocks, lakes, moors and woods.

Consul Daniel Isaachsen, who purchased the property a hundred and fifty years ago, had the mansion house built in a style akin to the English classical style, with three stories and a fine façade and imposing entrance. Later alterations transformed the stone steps leading up to the entrance hall into a veranda, flanked on either side of the steps with two fine lime trees. The plan of the ground floor is unusually simple in design for so large a structure.

The spacious, high - ceilinged rooms are well proportioned and of a stately simplicity. The drawing-room still retains the original wallpapers, one whole wall being covered with a Swiss landscape in which is depicted mountains, glaciers and pastoral scenes. At the back of the house is an area partly enclosed by the two wings of the mansion, and from here a magnificent horse-chestnut avenue leads up to a beautiful garden house.

When Daniel Isaachsen bought the property, he found the condition of the land in a poor state for agriculture. He therefore brought over from Scotland an able agriculturist, 12 Scotch farm workers, one gardener and two women, to put the land under profitable cultivation, and at the same time to teach rudiments of farming to the 16 Norwegian farm workers who were employed on the estate. At the end of three years a complete transformation had taken place. The ground was well cultivated, fruit trees had been planted and a number of avenues had been laid out. An amusing fancy of Consul Isaachsen was to set up along the garden wall a number of wooden figures representing men with modern farming implements that were modern then, to illustrate to passing farmers the use of the new implements. One of the figures is still in existence at Kjos.

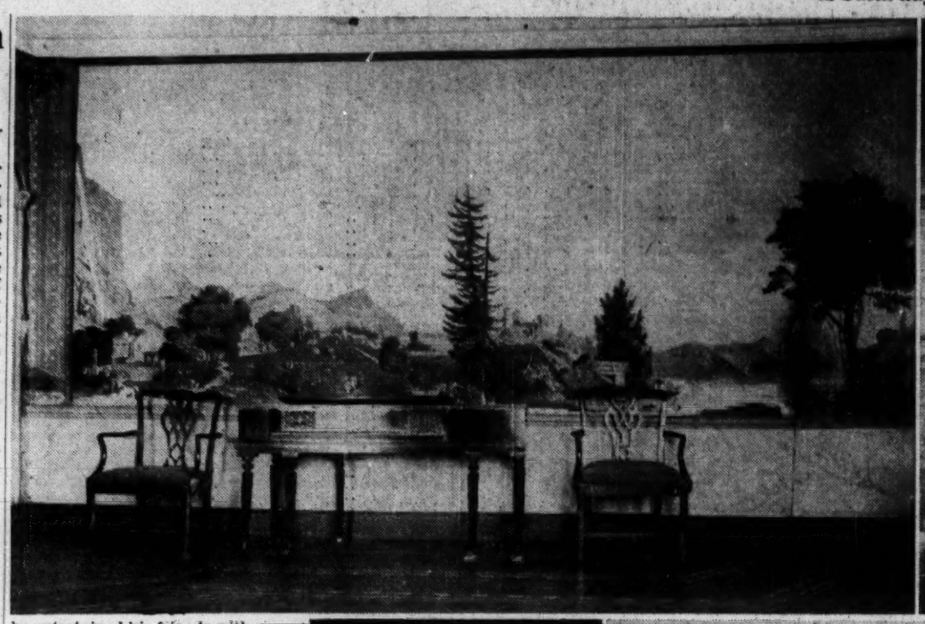
The second generation to inhabit this estate was Consul Isaach Isaachsen, son and heir of Daniel, who made Kjos his summer home. Here he entertained his friends with magnificent garden parties, when he had the long refreshment tables spread under the pleasant shade of the avenues. His orders for glassware and dinner service from England were on a lavish scale compared with the requirements of the present day. Quite a collection of this old glass and china still remains in the family. A beautiful covered glass cup has the following rhyming inscription engraved in Norwegian upon it:

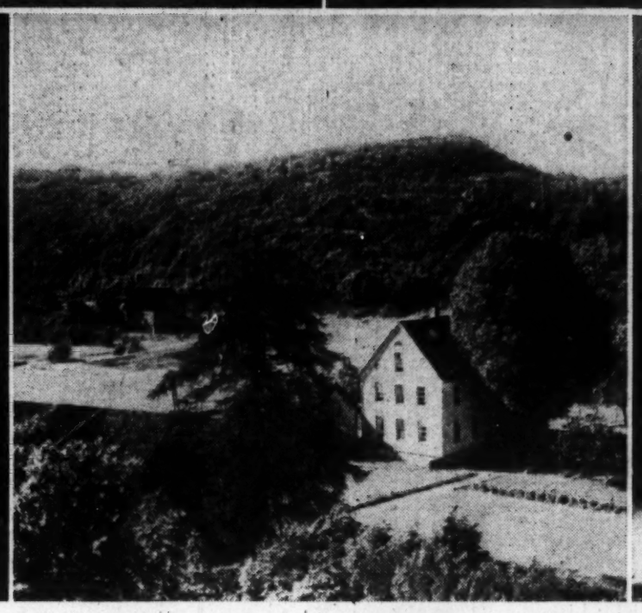
> Welcome friend to Kjos,
> to joy and freedom's dwelling,
> if you would enjoy the stay
> bring with you peace of mind,
> you many dishes will not find,
> nor artful splendour,
> but always sprightly host
> and ever gentle hostess.

Isaach Isaachen was a much read man. His library contains among other books 32 volumes of Voltaire, bound in calf; Buffon's "Histoire Naturelle," amusingly illustrated, a first edition of Peder Clausen's "Snoore Sturlason" and English and French works on agriculture. His own and his wife's account books form in themselves quite a little history and are extremely amusing.

Today Kjos is occupied by members of the fifth, sixth and seventh generations of Isaachsens, who farm the land in exemplary fashion. One of the fine avenues of trees has disappeared, sacrificed to give place to meadows, cornfields and land for planting vegetables. But in spite of modern alterations, the place holds much of its old charm.

HALL I. WILLOCH





Hall I. Willoch Photo

In Kjos, the eighteenth-century Norwegian home shown here, dwelt the ancestors of the writer of this article, and there their descendants still cultivate the land. Above, at the left, one wall of the drawing room is to be seen, with the original wall decoration, chairs and spinet, all dating about 1790. Another wall of the same room is pictured at the left, a tile stove standing in the alcove.

In the center, below, is a view of the mansion in its setting, the view from entrance door appearing at the left. An early glass covered cup, also of the 1700's, is pictured at the right, below.

Not Forgotten Nor Familiar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH national and civic affairs in France appear somewhat unsettled, there is an industry or art that peacefullly, though with some vicissitudes, has been in existence since the fifteenth century. First it operated as a dye works, and soon as a tapestry factory. In 1662 it was bought for Louis XIV. There was a renewed industry at the Bourbon restoration, and a fresh impulse came between 1870 and 1880 because of the use of special designs prepared by leading artists.

Today it may be reached in a Paris cab after 20 minutes or so of riding—the Gobelin Tapestry Museum and Manufactory. Paris is not gay here. The Avenue des Gobelins is a bleak looking street. No longer do royal orders cause flurries of excitement in the old buildings. Rich Americans do not drive up to say, "Make me the best tapestry you know how. Shall I pay a deposit?".

One does not need a long time here, nor a notebook in which to check off as "seen" the items contained here. The whole could easily be placed in a corner of the Louvre.

One may be surprised after hearing for many years of the famous "Gobelin blue" and other fine colors, to find them slightly garish, particularly as seen in unfavorable association with others. But it may be remembered that with age tapestries gain in beauty.

After walking through several rambling buildings, visitors come to a rather dusty, littered room, about which they walk with difficulty. This is the heart of the industry. It is here the tapestries are made. There is no whirring of machinery, no voice giving commands, no feeling of hurry in the dust-filled air. Time loses its urgency when it is realized that it takes at least 10 to 15 years to make a large tapestry. Clerks are not bustling about with data concerning an old or new order.

Instead, one probably will not see more than two or three people working, for they are not very busy now. Great looms supported by rough wooden posts are mostly idle. A mass of strings and a quantity of bobbins hang down between the windows and the workers. Behind these are lined the weavers sitting on worn benches or standing leisurely working. As they work from the wrong side from a paper cartoon, it is necessary for them to walk around to see the whole effect.

In this gray-brown room a young man is busy at his first real job, and easily weaves some unattractively brilliant rose colored thread through the many strings of the loom. He stops to talk with a woman who is marking a correction on her cartoon beside a tan, green, and blue covered maze.

Tapestries took all their fathers' time and labor, and is taking all theirs. Whether or not this will be their children's occupation, no one can say. But surely as long as the looms stand some fingers will be deftly learning the art, and then carrying it on.

Resourcefulness in design; sense of colors with a thought to the future when time has dimmed them; a delicate touch; all are necessary.

'Decorations' or Furnishings

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

TO CALL the action of selecting furnishings for a home "interior decoration" seems a needless if not unfortunate expression that is not generally understood, and may seem to many to apply to but a small class, while in truth it has widest application.

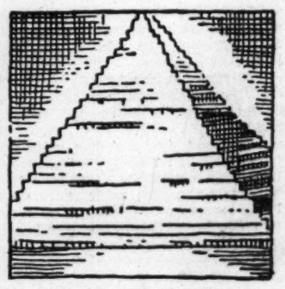
In almost every other connection in which "decoration" is mentioned, it refers to or suggests ornamentation, embellishment, or adornment. On gala days buildings are decorated with flags, or with wreaths and garlands, according to the season. The hero is decorated with insignia and ribbon. The vase is decorated with flowers, figures, or landscape. In each case decorating means adding or attaching something, for a little or a long time, to enrich, beautify or dignify.

Hardly anyone I know, however fine their taste, who undertakes to convert an empty room, apartment, or house into a homelike abode, will speak of that activity as decoration. For that matter, they would not be likely to give any name at all to the job, or the pleasure. If it were necessary to do so in answer to a question as to what one was about, the answer would probably be "Buying furniture." Almost no home owner consciously buys a chair or a rug or andirons or a lamp as an ornament—as mere decoration. Rather it is desired for use, and selected first for a need and next for its fitness in appearance—its looks.

This buyer of furnishings is pretty sure to think of "decorating" as the preparations for a home wedding, or for an elaborate party, or for Christmas time. Back in the 'nineties, young ladies "decorated" china, or they toyed with pyrography in the "decoration" of wood. Now some of them decorate chairs, or metal trays with stencil or with freehand designs.

But outfitting a home of whatever size with whatever one's taste and desires call for is not decoration in the thought of whoever is doing it for herself, but it has intimate, vital, domestic, significance, as home furnishing now. By use of the term "interior decoration," those engaged in the business of advising others seem to have given the work a certain mystery or glamour, and to have made it appear too difficult to undertake for those who are not specially schooled or trained. It is the growing consciousness of this prevalent misunderstanding of the phrase that has led to the recent change in the heading of this page.

Still, "interior decoration" has come to stay as the trade and professional term for planning home furnishings, intelligently and in good taste. Also, it goes for the man who follows your orders in hanging paper, calcimining ceilings, painting walls and woodwork and polishing floors. For he, too, says he is an "interior decorator." Necessarily, writers on the subject of home furnishing follow the trade practice. Thus, at the very mention of their subject, many place themselves at a distance from their readers, who are faced at the start with a formidable title and strange, baffling phrases, which after all could be expressed in simple, attractive familiar words.



From "Decorations," by Sarah M. Lockwood

Headpieces for the chapters on Egyptian art and on modern

Contents' Interest Exceeds Title's

When it is known that I heartily recommend Sarah M. Lockwood's recent book, it will be evident from the above that the opinion has not been induced by the title, which is "Decorations." Doubleday, Doran & Co. publish it and the price is $3.50.

This volume is another in the interior decoration class, but to my mind rates far better than just another. First of all, thank the author for her apt labeling of twentieth century taste in home furnishings. She calls it the "Period Style" Period. For the past three decades Americans have been gazing into the past for pleasing furniture forms and taste precedents, in the belief that only there could wholly admirable standards be found. So Mrs. Lockwood makes the first half of the book a lively survey of the salient features of the more important countries' arts, from the Egyptian to present-day American.

It may seem that 30 pages could hold only too superficial sketches of English practice from Queen Elizabeth's time to 1800. Yet, she has a knack of selecting vital facts and of condensing them while keeping their freshness and relating them to the main theme. These qualities give the whole book a steady and agreeable movement that carries the reader along quickly past the whole long array of the centuries in home furnishing, in Italy, France, England and America. It is vivaciously done, with frequent flashes of the passing social drama and wise choice of essential and relevant. They are sketches animated with people and events and they are remembered as a connected and sharply drawn series, each in a frame of its own.

With this gallery of pictures outlined in the reader's mind, suggestions for outfitting each recognized type of American home seem hardly to need stating. It is made to appear most simple and natural, yet is sure to lead a large portion of its readers to go far in the directions it points. While avoiding technicalities and the listing and explaining of artistic fundamentals, it will be clear to all that there are important basic theories, and that acquaintance with them will increase greatly anyone's pleasure and success in choosing and arranging the furnishings of one's home. There are many books which will aid in this such endeavor, a few of which Mrs. Lockwood lists.

The chapters of historical survey have been mentioned, in these the times and the scenes of numerous styles sources being crisply outlined. The final third of the book suggests the room-by-room treatment of each one of the several styles of houses that appeared in the 1700's in America—the southern mansion, the New England mansion, manor and cottage in turn; the Dutch house. It concludes with similar consideration of types that seem less indigenous—the French house, the Italian, the Spanish and the modern.

Altogether, this "Decorations" pleases far beyond the promise of its title. It is entertaining and sure to hold the interest of those who care but little for the subject. It springs from knowledge sound and broad enough to include only the best and the most suitable material for a brief and winning introduction to a subject that is universal in its application, and endlessly rich in the fields of decorative art which it touches.

ALPHEUS HASKINS
DORA PERKINS
Interior Decorators
Announce the removal of their studio to
11 Newbury Street
Boston, on December 31, 1934
Telephone Kenmore 2081

In the Nation's Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

AMONG the many interesting places in Washington is the Rare Book Room of the Congressional Library, where a growing collection of early American books and newspapers is to be found. Literature during the colonial days was serious, often religious in character, the first fiction written and printed in America not appearing until near the end of the seventeenth century. Evidence of religious zeal is found in the North American Bible section which begins with the Eliot Indian Bible, printed in Cambridge in 1663 in the language of the Massachusetts Indians.

We have a glimpse of the western frontier as the printing press was carried west by the missionaries. These printer-teachers stand out as very real personalities, as they apologize in their primitive works, for the strange results of their presses due to lack of type, although never of effort.

One of the most valuable features of the collection is the file of early American newspapers, from the Boston News-letter of 1704 through to 1800. The English seal, with its lion and unicorn, adorns "The Connecticut Courant and Weekly Hartford Intelligencer" of Aug. 21, 1775. With not even an editorial comment, the seal of Great Britain is gone, on Monday, Sept. 18, 1775. There are no headlines of war. Only in small black print on a back page is found:

"The following list of persons now confined in Boston Gaol, for no other crime than that of being friends of their country, was brought out of Boston a few days since." The notice ends tersely: "Prisoners taken at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775."

An Appeal "To the King"

That the colonists were a patient people, we find as we read a notice of an earlier date:

"To the King

"How long, generous sir, shall we thy loving subjects, complain that thou turn a deaf ear to our petitions? How long shall we deplore the loss of thy affectionate regard?"

With all this, the advertising continued:

"Cash given for wheat. Leather breeches, made in the neatest and strongest manner."

The luxuries were still coming in from the mother country.

"India taffatees of all colors; padusays and figur'd sattins, serge de fays for men's wear; silk velvets; ivory, plain and silver mounted fans."

We find necessities among them: "thick woollens," so needed in the refrigerated homes of fireplace days: "Women's stuff, shoes and clogs," withqut the latter, no lady should make her way along the muddy streets. Another advertisement reads: "The subscriber carries on the weaving and clothing business in all its branches." Every turn of creamy pages with their browned edges and velvety texture of rag paper, brings us into closer touch with our early settlers, as well as a keener appreciation of the files.

In gathering fiction, attention has been centered on the publications prior to 1850. "Fanshawe," Hawthorne's first book, written just after his graduation from college, is there. Copies of this book are rare, because after its publication he considered it a juvenile effort and subsequently destroyed as much of the edition as possible. The first book of Charles Brockden Brown, "Alcuyn: A Dialogue on the Rights of Women," by Brown, published in 1797, is one of the titles collectors seek but seldom find, and is here in its original paper covers. The earliest extant example of American fiction is Francis Hopkinson's "A Pretty Story," printed in Philadelphia in 1798.

These fall into insignificance before a copy of "The Prose Romance of Edgar A. Poe, No. 1," published in Philadelphia by William H. Graham (1843), with the cover title inscribed in Poe's Hand, "Francis J. Grund, Esqr. with Mr. Poe's respects. U. S. Hotel." There is no clue as to how this copy came into possession of the library, but it has been recorded there since 1877. Mr. Grund, although a German, was the author of "America and Americans" and "Aristocracy in America," and was employed in the custom house in Philadelphia. The story runs that Mr. Poe desired employment there and that this book was given in hope of winning the favor of Mr. Grund.

Earliest American poetry presents the entire drama of American settlement and social development. The first volume of poetry written by an American was "Tenth Muse," by Ann Bradstreet, and published in Boston in 1678 and 1758. The first American geography written in verse by Robert Davidson was printed in 1784.

During the Civil War, romantic fiction was written and printed in the South, as were school-books arranged particularly for the southern children. The most intriguing of these were the Dixie primers printed in Raleigh, N. D., with a woodcut of a railroad train, with smoke billowing from its stack, crossing the paper cover. The greatest piece of work in the South was the publication, in parts, from 1863 to 1864 of Hugo's "Les Miserables" in Richmond. Farther south, paper was scarcer, and we find a copy of "Silas Marner," printed in Mobile in 1863, bound in wall paper.

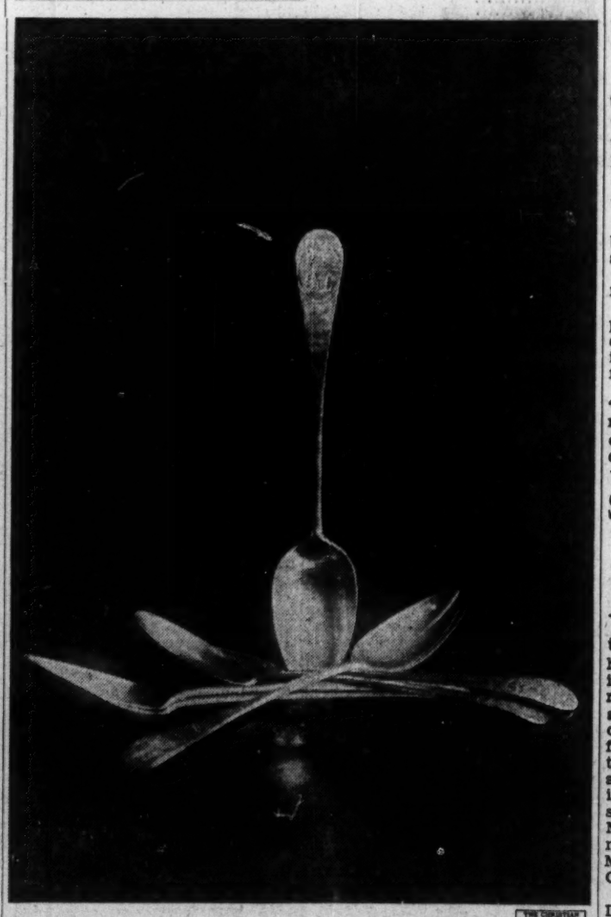
Franklin Comments on a Loyalist

The library of Thomas Jefferson, the most famous American book-collector of his day, was purchased by an act of Congress, however, not until after its purchase had been bitterly debated in both houses. Among others, it contains a slender volume of bound pamphlets owned by Benjamin Franklin, which contain notations in his vigorous hand.

"Thoughts on the Origin and Nature of Government. Occasioned by the late disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies" was written in the year 1766 by Allan Ramsay. This author explains that his purpose in writing the article was to "show the Americans the unreasonableness of their late claims and pretensions."

In his closing paragraph Ramsay remarks:

"I shall therefore conclude with saying, that the separation of Great Britain from her American appertinencies would be destructive of the prosperity and liberty of both. If so, it seems to follow that till such time as New England is strong enough to protect Old England, and the seat of the British empire is transferred from London to Boston, there is an absolute necessity that the right of giving law to America, should continue to be vested in Great Britain. That it is the interest of Great Britain to protect and cherish her American provinces instead of suppressing them, is an undeniable truth," (Franklin underlined and tersely commented at this point: "Stick then to that Truth.") "and it is, perhaps, no less true, that some farther means of communication, are still wanting to that desirable end; but let every true friend to Britain and to all her connexions stand forth in defence of her great legislative uncontrouable power, without which no union, and of course no safety, can be expected."



A half-dozen silver tablespoons shaped as beautifully as these are, and made in the late 1700's, would be esteemed as treasures of high order even without historical associations. Still more interesting they become when it is known that they were made from his own silver coins by the order of Gen. Israel Putnam (1718-1790) for his granddaughter

Spoons From Gen. Putnam's Dollars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City

A FAMOUS general of the Revolutionary War; some colonial dollars given him by the Continental Congress in recognition of his services to his country; a favorite granddaughter upon whom this renowned general wished to bestow a gift; a line of descendants who cherished this gift and passed it from mother to daughter and mother to son; old records and diaries to attest its authenticity. This, in brief, is the history of six large silver spoons, originally the property of Major-General Israel Putnam, and now a part of the estate of the late Mrs. Helen T. Butterfield of Kansas City, Mo.

Fashioned especially for Betsy Dana, the favored granddaughter, these now historic spoons were formed from silver coins given to Israel Putnam, general of the Revolutionary War, by an appreciative government, and made solely by hammering. They bear the initials of both donor and donee. The marking is consistent with the engraving of those times, and within an oval on the handles. Apart from this this the spoons are entirely plain. Each weighs about two troy ounces and is approximately eight inches long.

Already interesting antiques in the latter half of the nineteenth century, these spoons were the subject of a story which appeared in the Concord (N. H.) Daily Patriot of Sept. 5, 1871. This article compared them to the silverware of that day, pointing out the difference between them and spoons of "modern" design.

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Commodity and Money Markets

Firm Price Tone And Busy Day In New York Market

Tendency Again to Higher Level—Standard Issues More Active

By Forrest Price

It was another busy market.

In the two-hour session 780,000 shares changed hands.

And prices tilted upward.

The majority of gains were confined to fractions, but there were numerous advances ranging from 2 to 3 points.

The thing most gratifying to traders on the constructive side of the market was the greater interest shown in the old-time standard issues. Although not showing unusual advances their tendency was upward, and trading in them was active.

The specialties came in for their usual share of attention and a few established gains of 2 points or more.

U. S. Smelting distinguished itself by rising more than 3 points.

Union Pacific got up more than 2 points, but other rails did not follow its lead. Commonwealth & Southern preferred rose nearly 2 points.

The utilities held their own, but did not make much further headway. Standard Gas 7 per cent preferred moved up 2 points. Postal Telegraph preferred recorded a gain of 1¾. International Telephone rose 1.

Other good gainers included Certain-Teed, Corn Products, Devoe & Raynolds, Radio B, Freeport Texas, Eastman Kodak, National Supply preferred, Minnesota Hunnewell, American Safety Razor, Bethlehem Steel preferred, First National Stores, Allied Chemical, Best and Libby Owens.

Low-priced rail loans were the feature of the bond market. They made moderate gains. There was some improvement in other groups, but changes were small.

Among the commodities the grains and cotton showed easier tendencies.

Always, after the market has started to rise, public interest increases, and sometimes at a rapid rate. And with the advance in prices buyers do not seem to take into consideration the cost of stocks or the amount they yield on the investment.

Many people in a bull market buy securities just to pass them along to others at higher prices, and investment yields cut no figure whatever.

This sort of thing is always attended with some degree of risk, particularly after a prolonged bull movement, such as witnessed just before the debacle of 1929. The present market, however, has thus far been an orderly one. The price rise has stimulated interest, and trading is now on a broader basis than has been witnessed in many months.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The stock market toned down its pre-New Year's celebration today, although leading issues generally managed to hold their own or add moderately to their previous advance.

Profit-taking was a restraining factor. The close was steady. The turnover was the largest for a Saturday since Nov. 30.

Optimism continued to permeate the financial sector, so far as equities were concerned, but many traders who were on the right side of yesterday's sharp upturn could not resist the temptation to cash in their gains as a holiday precaution.

Some Strong Features

There were a few strong spots in evidence, Bethlehem Steel preferred got up 2 points, while the preferred issues of Crucible and Republic Steels were up major fractions to a point. Allied Chemical also pushed forward about 4, and Hazel-Atlas Glass, Union Pacific, Schenley and International Harvester showed gains of around 1 to 2.

Shares about unchanged to fractionally improved included National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Can, U. S. Steel common, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, General Electric, Case, Goodyear, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Douglas Aircraft, Pullman, Wilson & Co. A, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, International Telephone, North American and Standard Oils of New Jersey and California.

While it was not expected that Friday's forward spurt would continue without some interruption, most market commentators felt that the list had already given a most satisfying account of itself, and that further progress might be looked for before any important difficulties were encountered.

Low-Priced Rails Up

The principal trading activity in the bond market again converged on the low-priced rail group which added moderately to yesterday's gain. Utility loans, many of which were depressed in earlier sessions, also improved. U. S. Governments and prime corporate ratings were firm.

Buyers paid fractions to a point above yesterday's final quotations for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 55⅝, St. Paul 5s at 23¾, Great Northern 4¼s at 75½. International Telephone 5s at 64¼, Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, at 25½, New York Central Line 5s at 65⅜, Nickel Plate 4½s at 61, North American 5s at 80, Frisco 4½s at 12⅞, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 93¼.

Duplicating the rise of Friday, Postal Telegraph 5s pushed up 2 points to 45, while Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s rallied about half a point to 62 and 104⅝.

Changes were narrow in the U. S. Governments list, but most of them were upward. Treasury 3¼s of 1944-46, 3⅜s of 1940-43 and 3¾s of 1946-56 were 3-32ds of a point higher. Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¾s and 3s edged up 2-32.

There was no marked change in values in the foreign division. French 7s and German 5½s made gains of around ¾ of a point. Australian 5s, Italian 7s and some of the Brazilian loans were off fractions.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec.29	Dec.28
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	1900	7⅝	7	7⅛	7	
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	100	32½	32½	32½	33½	
11¾	4¾	..	Addressograph	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7	
113	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	400	112⅝	112	112⅛	112¾	
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1400	19¼	19	19	19¼	
3¾	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14⅜	3½	h	Alleghany pf xw	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
160¾	115¼	6	Allied Chem	600	137½	133¾	137½	133½	
130	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	127½	123	123½		
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½	
20¼	11½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	400	19	18¾	19	18⅝	
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	700	51	50¾	51	51½	
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	46½	46¼	46¼	46½	
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	500	14½	14¾	14½	14½	
80½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	46	46	46		
13¼	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	8	8	8	7¾	
73⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	10	59	59	59	57¾	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	28	28	28	27¾	
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	120	119½	120		
113⅞	90¼	4†	Am Can	3100	114¾	114	114¾	114	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	149	149	149	151¾	
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	17½	17¼	17¼	16⅞	
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	200	9	9	9	8⅝	
40	19	..	Am Chain pf	100	34½	34½	34½		
70⅜	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	500	67	65¾	65¾	65⅜	
62½	80¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	32⅜	32½	33¼	31⅞	
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅜	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	1300	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
30	11⅞	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	18	16⅜	17½	17	
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜	
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	7	6¾	7	6½	
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	300	5½	5½	5¼		
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	
10	3	..	Am Ice	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
11	4¾	..	Am International	500	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛	
10	3¼	..	Am La Pr pf	40	7	7	7	6⅞	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1800	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18	
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	51½	51½	51½	49⅞	
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	
27½	12⅝	..	Am Metal	700	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1000	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	13	12⅞	13	12½	
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	2600	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
28¼	13½	..	Am Rollings Mill	5500	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅜	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	67½	67	67½	65¾	
30	19¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	22½	22	22	22½	
51¾	30¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4400	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	38¾	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123	122	122	123	
108	71½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	107½	107½	107½		
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅞	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	66	65¼	65½	65	
129¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	128¾	
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	3800	104⅜	103¾	104⅛	103¾	
28¾	15¼	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	14¼	14	14¼	13½	
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	14⅜	12⅞	14¼	14⅛	
17½	7	..	Am Woolen	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	67¼	65¾	65¾	66¾	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ pap (h)	200	1⅛	1	1	1	
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	4	4	4		
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	6500	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	18	18	18		
10⅛	4⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
39⅛	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	600	37⅞	37½	37½	37½	
103	76¼	7.	Armour Del pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	3100	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
71¾	46¼	6	Armour Ill r pf	2200	67½	67	67⅜	67	
89	46	..	Asso Dry G 1st pf	100	88½	88½	88½	88¼	
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12½	
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	63	63	63		
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2100	54⅞	54	54⅞	54¼	
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	900	37¼	37	37¼	36⅝	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1200	25⅞	25½	25½	25¾	
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	600	26	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
18⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	14	14	14	14¼	
106¾	74	6	Atlas Powder pf	120	106½	106¼	106¼	105½	
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	20	65	65¾	64	63½	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3500	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	3100	5¾	5¼	5½	5⅜	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	23¼	22½	23	22⅜	
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	16¼	16	16	15⅞	
46⅛	34½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	42	42	..	
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4	4	4		
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1800	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅜	17	17⅜	17	
15¼	8	.50b	Bedding Hem	900	12¼	12	12¼	12¼	
23⅞	9⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beth Steel Ind Ln	1200	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	500	37¼	36	37	36	
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	32	31⅝	32	31¾	
82	54¼	..	Beth Steel pf	700	71½	70¼	71½	69⅜	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	23½	23½	23½	22⅞	
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	3500	11⅛	10	11	11	
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	6300	10½	9⅜	9¾	10	
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	59	58⅞	59	59	
93¼	76	4†	Bon Ami A	2000	94	94	94	93	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2500	23⅞	23¼	23½	23¼	
30⅜	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	4200	30½	30¼	30½	29⅞	
28⅛	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	5500	28⅛	27½	27⅝	27¾	
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	100	25	25	25	25	
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	50	50	50	49½	
10¼	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅝	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	62	62	62	62	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	600	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	120	32½	31	32	31½	
15½	2	..	Budd Wheel	800	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
15½	4	..	Bullard	1600	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14	
19⅜	10½	1.40†	Burroughs Add	800	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15¼	
37	14	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2	2	2	2	
21	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	19¾	18½	18½	19	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	900	19¼	18⅞	19	18½	
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	48	48	48	46½	

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44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	600	38¾	38⅜	38½	38	
13¼	1½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1	
6⅜	2⅜	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	3½	3	3¼	3	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	900	15¾	15½	15½	15½	
18¾	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅜	
38¼	20⅞	2	Cannon Mills	1100	34½	32¼	33	34½	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	20	34	34	34		
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2900	56½	55⅞	56	56	
92¼	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	93	93	93	91	
38⅛	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1900	38¾	38⅛	38¼	38⅜	
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5900	34	33¾	33¾	33¾	
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	19½	19	19⅜	19	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	10	10	10		
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2100	44	43¾	43¾	43⅞	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5½	5½	5½		
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	210	29⅞	28¾	28⅞	27¾	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	44¼	43⅜	44¼	43¼	
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	44¾	44	44	44½	
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜	
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
15	3⅝	..	Chi & N'western	700	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4¼	
28	6⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	9½	9	9½	8½	
9⅞	5⅜	..	Chicago Yellow	800	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	22½	22	22½	22	
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	800	2¼	1⅝	2	1⅝	
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	
9¾	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	500	3	2⅝	3	2½	
30¾	11⅜	2	Chickasha Cot O	900	29½	28¾	29	28¾	
11⅝	3⅜	..	Childs Company	1400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6	
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	16800	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	41¾	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20½	20¾	20½	20½	
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	90½	90¼	90½	90½	
2½	½	..	City Stores (h)	600	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
1⅜	⅝	..	City Stores vtc (h)	1100	⅞	½	½	¾	
18⅛	9⅝	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	17¾	17⅜	17½	17⅛	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	700	100⅞	100	100	100¾	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14⅜	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	4½	4	4⅜	4¼	
32	10½	..	Colo F&I2pf (h)	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..	
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	400	17	16⅜	17	..	
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	4700	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	56	55	56	53¾	
41⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	600	38⅞	38½	38⅞	38	
77¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	300	74½	74	74	73½	
40	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	2400	40	39¼	40	39½	
110	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	110	110	110	109	
30⅛	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	160	29½	29½	29½		
30⅛	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	30	30	30	30	
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1200	58½	57½	57½	58.	
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3400	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3¾	1	..	Comwlth & So	5200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	900	31¾	30½	30½	30	
35⅝	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅛	
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	32	32	32		
6¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20¼	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	900	19⅞	19½	19⅞	20	
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	8900	20	19½	19⅝	19¾	
95	71	5†	Consol Gas pf	900	76	75¾	76	77½	
14½	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	7200	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½	
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	1400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
13¾	6½	..	Container A	1100	12½	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	600	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	900	6⅜	6	6	6	
2⅝	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1	⅞	1	1	
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	48½	47¼	48½		
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1900	63½	63	63⅜	63½	
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	8½	8	8⅜	7⅞	
36¼	23⅝	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1300	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	32½	
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	800	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2400	19⅝	18¼	18⅜	18½	
84½	55½	..	Corn Products	1400	65½	65⅜	65⅝	63¾	
1506	135	7	Corn Prod pf	200	149	149	149		
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	900	6¼	5¾	5⅞	5¾	
36⅛	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	36⅛	36	36	36	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	14	13½	13½	13	
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	800	26¼	25⅝	26	25¾	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown2Zellerbach	100	5	5	5	5	
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	5	5	5	4⅞	
38⅝	17	..	Crucible Steel	700	24¾	24½	24½	24⅜	
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	64	63½	63½	62½	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	5⅜	5	5⅛		
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	42	41	41	41¼	
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	47	46½	47	46⅜	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	21	20⅞	21	20¾	
95⅜	43½	8g	Curtis Pub pf	400	93	92¼	92½	93	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝	

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34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	3200	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	30	
18⅜	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	19	18¾	19	19¼	
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	800	42⅞	42½	42¾	42	
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1100	18½	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4	4	4	4	
55½	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	500	51	50¾	50¾	50	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26¼	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3800	25	24⅝	24¾	24⅜	
103⅛	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	2500	96⅜	95½	95½	96	
128	115	6	du Pont deb	300	128	127½	127½	..	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	104½	104½	104½	..	

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12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	500	112⅜	111¼	112½	111½	
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	141	141	141		
22½	12⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	300	19½	18⅝	19½	19	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	29¼	28¾	29	28½	
110	60	7	Elec Auto-L pf	120	108⅜	108¾	108¾	105½	
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	500	5¾	5¼	5½	5¼	
9½	4¼	.19b	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅝	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47	47	47	46⅞	
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	14	13½	14	12¾	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅜	
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12½	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	11	11	11	11	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	700	22¼	22	22	22	

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12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks Pf	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1000	18	17¼	17¾	17	
78	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	40	74	72	73½	..	
62	34¼	6	Fed Li & Tr pf	10	50½	50½	50½		
8¾	2⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼	
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	1	
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21½	21½	21½		
35½	23¾	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	500	34	33	34	33	
25¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	700	17	16½	16¾	16⅝	
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	91½	91½	91½	91½	
69½	53	2½	First Nat Stores	600	55¾	55	55	54¼	
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B (h)	500	4¾	4¾	4¾		
21⅜	10½	.05	Food Mach	300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼	
80	55	..	Foster-Wheel pf	30	73	73	73	73⅞	
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	200	9⅝	8¾	9⅛		
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	25	25	25	25	
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	13¾	13½	13¾	13½	
63	20	.50b	Franklin Sim pf	20	34½	34½	34½	33	
50¾	21½	3	Freeport Texas	700	25½	24¾	24¾	24¾	

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20	8	..	Gamewell	40	8½	8	8¼	8½	
11½	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	7⅛	..	..	..	
43¾	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	800	38	37½	37½	37¾	
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	15¾	15⅝

Commerce and Finance

Gain in Year's Retail Sales Over 1933 Put at 15 to 20 P. C.

Business and Industry

1934 Retail Sales Are 15 to 20 P. C. Above Last Year

Christmas Trade May Top 1929—Industrial Activity Also Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—With the surprisingly large expansion of the December volume of retail sales, the compilation of the final returns for 1934 are expected to show an increase in retail sales of 15 to 20 per cent over the 1933 figures, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

As for Christmas sales, preliminary estimates for the country as a whole, place them at an increase ranging from 25 to 40 per cent by comparison with those of last year, with the possibility that final totals will show the best trade in dollars since 1929.

For the week, the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer scored the sharpest upturn in many years, with a jump from 69.6 to 74.5, which carried it to beyond the midsummer peak to the highest level in three and a half years.

The review comments that this acceleration which the recovery movement has now attained "should bring redoubled activity before many months will have passed." It points to the further increases in industrial activity, after allowing for seasonal changes, in some of the major divisions, including steel, motors, textiles, shoes, glass, machinery and electrical equipment.

During the past week the production of automobiles was more than 40 per cent larger than for the preceding week and nearly double the figures for the corresponding week of 1933, it is added. The agency further reports that December employment in the industry was the largest since 1929 and 50 per cent higher than in December, 1933.

"Christmas trade ended in a jam of shoppers on Monday that came as a surprise to merchants who had considered the peak reached on Saturday," the review said. "Instead, the Monday volume was heavier by 25 to 50 per cent than the Saturday totals, with many lines of low-priced items sold out completely, and inventories of holiday goods reduced to the smallest proportions in years. Reports from all the leading centers of distribution practically were uniform in placing the number of shoppers at the largest in five years, with consumers buying with abondon and evincing a strong interest in the better qualities of merchandise, which included many luxury items."

Bank Failures In 1934 Fewest Since 1920 Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board yesterday made public figures to show that of the 4215 banks unlicensed after the banking holiday in 1933 only 229 were not now functioning fully.

At the same time, the board also disclosed that deposits of all commercial banks had increased by $5,700,000,000 during this year, boosting the total to a figure well in excess of $43,000,000,000.

This gain, however, was partially attributed to considerably increased holdings of Government bonds and obligations, proceeds of which had found their way into the bank deposits.

The 4215 now opened banks had deposits of about $4,000,000,000, 229 deposits of $130,000,000.

The majority of the still crippled institutions were in the small nonmember bank fields, it was reported, as only 16 member institutions remain unlicensed, with deposits of about $16,000,000.

Failures thus far in 1934 have been the smallest since 1920, aggregating only 53 with deposits of considerably less than $10,000,000. Only one member bank has closed its doors in 1934, the Federal Reserve reported.

Engineers Public Service Earnings

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Engineers Public Service Company and constituent companies report net operating income for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 of $17,831,595, compared with $18,914,364 in the preceding 12 months' period.

After interest, reserves, dividends on preferred stock of constituent companies and dividends on preferred stock not paid, there was a deficit of $1,398,741, compared with a deficit of $174,280 in the preceding year.

Weighs Coin Demand

Mark Skinner
Superintendent of the United States Mint in Denver, Colo.

November Output Of Coins Greater Than All of 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 29—Output of coins in November by federal mints over the United States was three times the volume in 1933, according to Mark Skinner, superintendent of the United States Mint here.

The November output was 77,716,000 coins with a value of $4,976,820. The 1933 production was 23,109,250 coins with a valuation of $13,136,225, but $12,035,000 of this was in gold and is no longer in circulation.

November coinage in 1933 was only 2,948,000 pieces worth $480,280, while October's coinage in 1934 was 58,216,079 pieces with a value of $3,632,776.

The Denver mint is carrying its full share of this production. Figures released recently by Mr. Skinner show that coins to the value of $907,200 were produced here during the month of November.

Being an inland mint, it has not had the advantage of silver imported from other countries. Partly because of this, only pennies and half-dollars have been made here for some time. Now all other money is being coined; dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels.

Defense Against Japanese Dumping Set Up by Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29 (By U. P.)—The Exchange Control Commission has set up a defense against "Japanese dumping," designed to equalize trade between Chile and Japan.

Imports from Japan hereafter will be admitted only against shipments of equal value from Chile, in order to overcome the present huge disparity in Japan's favor.

The action follows widespread alarm over the increase of Japanese imports, which jumped 50 per cent during the first 10 months of 1934 over the like period of 1933. Exclusive of nitrate shipments, Chile sold only 700,000 pesos (gold) of products to Japan, compared with 6,300,000 gold pesos worth of Japanese products imported.

The producers and Commerce Federation led the demand for protection from dumping, charging it endangered local silk and unbleached cotton manufacturers. The restrictions against Japanese imports will bear heaviest on competitive lines, encouraging Japan to confine her exports to motorcars, electric motorcars, radios and other lines not produced here.

Treasury Issue Yields 0.10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Tenders for $75,000,000 of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 2, 1935 and maturing July 3, 1935 which were offered on Dec. 26 amounted to $214,130,000 of which $75,150,000 was accepted, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.951, equivalent to a rate of about 0.10 per cent a year, to 99.942 equivalent to a rate of about 0.11 per cent, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.

The average price is 99.949 and the average rate is about 0.10 per cent on a bank discount basis.

AAA to Give Aid To Sugar Farms In Puerto Rico

Big Crop in Storage to Be Disposed Of and New Market Plans Worked Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Cattle in continental drought zones are to have rations of Puerto Rican molasses during the winter, and unemployed families on relief rolls will get allotments of Puerto Rican sugar before spring.

Plans are well advanced by the AAA to bring relief to the island sugar growers by fitting together two widely separated sections of the recovery jig-saw puzzle. The Puerto Rican sugar growers have 250,000 tons of sugar in storage and the equivalent of that tonnage in growing cane in excess of quota requirements for 1935.

May Dump Storage Sugar

Marketing problems on the continent are involved with the possible dumping of the sugar in storage and the survival of the smaller sugar cane growers is involved in getting money for the excess cane in the fields.

The AAA is desirous of handling the sugar Puerto Rico was compelled to withhold from the market last year. It is deteriorating in storage and accumulating storage charges, interest and other costs.

Washington proposes to feed nearly half of the excess to the unemployed, providing insular sugar men will then refrain from dumping the balance before the market is ready to absorb the new crop. The danger from uncontrolled selling centers around the possibility of a glutted market with prices so low that further suffering and losses would be incurred not alone in Puerto Rico but by growers on the Continent and in Cuba.

Plans are being worked out to handle the new sugar crop by staggering shipments. Each sugar-producing section will be given dates for the receipt of its shipments on the market. By carefully adhering to the program, the market will not be flooded at any time and assurance obtained of prices at a level that will give profits to growers despite the acreage reductions under the Jones-Costigan Act.

Puerto Rico produced a bumper crop last year, and, after filling her quota, 250,000 tons were left in storage. This year's crop, too, is above average. In other words, unless some of the stored sugar is bought by the Government, it will have the effect of reducing the 1935 quota of 860,000 tons by more than one-fourth.

AAA to Buy Standing Cane

And, after the new crop is cut and ground, there will be enough cane left standing in the fields to produce another quota excess of more than 200,000 tons. The AAA has agreed to buy the standing cane at $4 a ton. The price is close to the actual cost of production, but still it is high enough to be attractive to the "colonos" or growers.

The molasses purchase plan is a relief to tax payers because it provides that the standing cane that cannot be converted into sugar because of quota limitations, will be converted into a usable by-product. The price agreeed upon for manufacturing, however, is so low that it is unlikely that the sugar mills will derive any profit from the transaction.

Ford Expects Good Business for 1935

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP) — Henry and Edsel Ford forecast "a good solid year for business" in 1935, but warned against over dependence upon the "momentum" from the "remarkable improvement" in 1934.

They spoke over a telephone hook-up to sales meetings held at Ford Motor Company branches in the United States and Canada, coincident with the announcement of new models.

Edsel Ford, who is president of the company, commented upon a "decided upturn in business" during the year past and predicted continued improvement, while warning against overconfidence based upon the volume of business already done.

He said that contracts aggregating $12,000,000 already have been awarded in connection with the company's $20,000,000 expansion program.

He predicted continued expansion of the low-priced car field, asserting that "tens of thousands who formerly bought expensive cars now are buying low-priced cars.

Loring Interests Build South American Mill

LANGLEY, S. C., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Loring interests, operating three cotton mills in Lower Horse Creek Valley, are building a mill in Buenos Aires, Arg., South America, in an effort to regain lost textile business, officials announce.

Two mills in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., are being dismantled to supply machinery.

Reports that the Clearwater plant of the local system, which has not been operated for several months, was to be moved to South America was denied by officials.

Steel Scrap Exportation From U. S. Is Defended

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, (AP) — The economic desirability of exporting steel scrap from this country is defended in the weekly steel review of the American Metal Market.

This publication says objections in some quarters to scrap exports on the grounds that these have been going chiefly to Japan to be used in the manufacture of munitions is not justified. It states that only a small proportion of Japanese steel production is going into war materials, possibly as low as 15 per cent.

Evidence of 'Gold Bloc' Unity Seen in Dutch Loan to Belgium

Netherlands Gets Belgian Treasury Notes for Cash Advance of $67,000,000—New Clearing Treaty With Germany Aids Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Evidence of the solidarity of the countries of the so-called "gold bloc" and also of the continued strength of Dutch currency is seen in the recent granting of a credit for one year of 100,000,000 florins ($67,000,000) by Dutch banks to the Belgian State.

Against this credit the Belgian State gives 4 per cent Treasury notes up to an amount of 75,000,000 florins and the other 25,000,000 florins in 4 per cent Belgian Congo Treasury notes. In this way the cash needs of the Belgian Treasury, caused by the extraordinary budget for unemployment relief are met, while on the other hand this financial aid by Dutch banks is said to promote Dutch-Belgian rapprochement.

To Write Off Bank Capital

Meanwhile, the Netherlands has also been planning the writing off of 75 per cent of the capital of the Netherlands Trading Company. This is one of the Dutch "big five" banks. Its field of activity is chiefly in the Dutch East Indies.

The ordinary capital of this bank will be reduced by 60,000,000 florins ($40,000,000) to 20,000,000 florins ($13,500,000), while further losses are written off to an amount of 15,000,000 florins ($10,000,000) out of the reserve funds.

At the same time the capital is to be increased by 15,000,000 florins ($10,000,000) fresh money, to 35,000,000 florins ($23,500,000).

After the reorganization of the tea and rubber growing in the Dutch East Indies through restriction schemes, in combination with growers abroad, the sugar growers of Java are now preparing to reorganize this once so prosperous and highly developed industry, which often was called the "cork" on which all Java was "floating."

The large sugar concerns of Java have offered to the Government a scheme for a thorough reorganization of the sugar-growing business. In co-operation with the Government it is planned to reduce quickly the area under cultivation. Moreover a new marketing organization will be founded. Already more than half the number of sugar growers have announced their adherence, while their number is steadily growing.

Gets Persian Contract

Meanwhile, Dutch business has been cheered by a 5,000,000-florin contract from the Persian Government for the construction of the seaport Deh-No on the Caspian Sea. The work must be completed within four years, while further Persian contracts for the building of factories and the execution of public works are expected.

Some relief in the strained business relations with Germany was reached through the conclusion of a new clearing treaty with Germany, by which concessions from Germany were obtained. On Nov. 2 the Netherlands Government had denounced the clearing treaty, and about one month later the new treaty was signed at The Hague. A stumbling-block had been the position of the so-called old Dutch claims, which were due before Sept. 24. From now on 18 per cent instead of 10 per cent of the available foreign exchange will be used for the redemption of these claims. So the delay in payment will be halved. This new clearing treaty opened the way for a new Dutch-German commercial treaty which is now being negotiated at The Hague, as the existing commercial treaty lapses on Dec. 31 of this year.

Foreign Trade Rises

Handling of tonnage on the "New Waterway" leading up to Rotterdam indicates some expansion of foreign trade. In the first 11 months of 1934 11,827 ships, having a total tonnage of 19,109,000, arrived as compared with 10,794 ships and 17,195,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1933.

The increased arrivals along the New Waterway were mainly caused by larger imports of raw materials and commodities, not destined for the Netherlands itself.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"All the nice girls love a sailor," as the old music-hall song used to say. Even that venerable dame, the Mother of Parliaments, seems to have a soft place in her heart for them that go down to the sea in ships. By nature and necessity, an island country such as this stakes much upon its shipping and its seamen. Their present plight has been brought much before the public mind, and the British Government has applied itself with some anxiety to their problems.

British Shipping Policy

It is not easy to construct a coherent picture of government policy from the jig-saw pieces of government action that one has to work upon. There was the grant of a £3,000,000 credit for the construction of the giant Queen Mary, on condition that a certain unity of command was created among the British contingents in the commercial battle of the North Atlantic, by the merging of the Cunard and White Star lines. There was the offer of a temporary subsidy to the tramp shipping industry, again on condition that the benefit was not dissipated by internal competition between different British owners. At the same time, official pressure was exerted towards a "scrap and build" program. Now there is the refusal of the Treasury to authorize the purchase of the Red Star Line by a British group from the International Mercantile Marine. It is obvious that a confusion of motives inspired these various moves. The Queen Mary credit was prompted primarily by a regard for unemployment in the shipbuilding trades. The Government's policy has otherwise been aimed rather at curtailing than at increasing the volume of tonnage competing. There were, of course, special considerations affecting the Atlantic trade, where speed and prestige count for so much. But generally speaking, the Government has evidently borne in mind the fact that there exists today a surplus of shipping in the world beyond the requirements of international trade even in prosperous times.

Redundant Tonnage

Three possible courses then lay open to the British Government. The first was to stimulate by every means in their power the expansion of international trade. This, however, was a task ill-suited to a government that had adopted the protective tariff and quantitative restrictions upon imports as a fundamental part of its national economic policy. The second possible course was a campaign against shipping subsidies given by foreign countries; according to the British view, these injured not only our mercantile marine but theirs also, by reinforcing the general excess of tonnage afloat. This campaign, indeed, the Government did pursue, at the World Economic Conference and otherwise, but with no success whatever. Now their own hands are no longer clean; for although the subsidy to British tramps is nominally a temporary one, it is hard to picture its peremptory withdrawal after a year or two. The third possible course was to try to increase the British share in such sea-borne trade as was going, by direct and indirect subsidies of various kinds. While embarking on this plan, however, the Government wished neither to intensify competition among British owners nor to aggravate the world problem of excess tonnage.

The terms of the assistance to be given to tramp shipping are the outcome of this attempt to run with the hare of general contraction and hunt with the hounds of national expansion in the shipping industry. A sum of £2,000,000 (less administrative expenses) is to be divided among tramp owners in 1935 in proportion to ton-days of voyages with cargo. Internecine competition is to be minimized by the efforts of a tramp shipping administrative committee, but this part of the scheme has been left sadly vague, and in the absence of statutory powers little real rationalization is expected. At the same time the Treasury has been authorized to advance up to £10,000,000 at low rates of interest (not exceeding 3 per cent) for the purpose of scrapping old tonnage and building new (in the proportion of two tons scrapped for one ton built) or modernizing existing ships (in the proportion of one ton scrapped to one ton modernized). Increased efficiency and the elimination of superfluous tonnage are thus simultaneously aimed at. The Government further hope that at an international shipping conference shortly to be held the weapon of the subsidy will enable British delegates to press successfully for an international scheme of checking uneconomic competition.

The Red Star Affair

The subsidy extends for the moment only to tramps, and not to passenger and cargo liners, coastal ships or tankers; but an open hint has been given that the Government may grant special aid to excluded types of vessels, in particular cases where subsidized foreign competition has to be met. The difficulties with which the Governments are inevitably saddled, however, if they become financially involved with any particular shipping concern have been illustrated by the Red Star line case. Refusal to sanction the purchase of these ships was presumably prompted by a combination of different motives—the need for defending sterling against excessive exports of capital, fears for their own financial interest in the Cunard-White Star line and the general desire to limit rather than increase the competition between different British shipping interests. The utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer seem to show that the second of these motives was dominant. He declared that he could not endorse a proposal "which laid upon the Government a recurring responsibility in respect of a concern in which they had no financial stake." The financial stake is thus the touchstone of policy. This precedent is being viewed with great misgiving in different quarters. Some deplore government participation in industry, which puts private competitors at a serious disadvantage. Others, more socialistically minded, argue that government interference may be necessary, but that it should be thorough-going and comprehensive. Between freedom of enterprise and full-blown nationalization lie paths in which jobbery and monopoly can alike flourish.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 22, totaled 1,315,177 bushels as compared with 1,682,268 bushels in the previous week and 4,139,838 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 83,603,022 bushels, as compared with 103,880,635 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Southern Plants Have Employment Gains of 5 P. C.

400 Firms Report Advance Since NRA Went Into Effect in 1933

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29—Since the NRA went into effect in 1933 there has been an actual employment increase in Southern manufacturing plants of approximately 5 per cent, according to statistics compiled by the Southern States Industrial Council from information supplied by 400 concerns with a net worth of $224,000,000 and with net sales that totaled $153,116,568 during the first six months of this year.

Figures furnished the council showed that in June, 1933, there were 106,770 persons employed in the plants reporting, and that in June, 1934, the total had climbed only to 111,824, with maximum employment going as high as 131,580 during the early fall of 1933 and the late spring of 1934.

Decrease in June

In June there was a decided decrease in southern employment, due to conditions in the textile field. Employment since that date has climbed only little beyond the first of June level, and is enjoying at present a period of sustained stability that will continue at least until business men learn what the next Congress "has in mind," in the opinion of the council.

Intermittent employment during the period of the survey gave work to 19,756 persons, the intermittent employment being created by seasonal variations in peak production periods of various industries, by production control, by code restrictions and by increased labor costs.

Of the 19,756 persons employed during the period, 16,444 were new workers. In the opinion of the council, the number of new workers during the time indicates that there was an unduly rapid turnover which "may have been due to manufacturers finding it necessary to procure the best help available in order to produce in line with increased labor costs."

The 400 firms reporting to the council during the survey represented a true cross section of industry in the South and included, in order of importance, these industries: textiles, with 129 organizations reporting; forest products, with 71 firms reporting; iron and steel, with 51 plants reporting; food products, with 26 manufacturers reporting; stone, clay and glass, with 24 plants reporting; chemicals and allied products, with 16 plants reporting; 83 other firms representing 10 other varied manufacturing activities.

The council states in announcing the sunrvey that the statistics reported were "of course, taken from 400 going concerns and did not take into consideration plants that have closed or been working on a part-time basis since the NRA went into effect."

U. S. Leather Exports Increase 7 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The United States exported approximately $14,000,000 worth of leather during the first 11 months of this year, according to a report from the Department of Commerce. This is an increase of about 7 per cent, compared with foreign shipments during all of 1933.

These foreign sales, it is pointed out, not only showed a favorable increase in value, but also had a wider distribution during 1934, direct shipments being made to 92 different countries, compared with 89 in 1933 and 91 in 1932.

Despite a sizeable decline in the exports of patent leather during the first 11 months of 1934, sales were made direct to 73 countries, a smaller number than in 1933, but the same distribution as in 1932. Kid upper leather sales were made to 70 countries, about the same number as in 1933.

Further Drop in Number Of Business Failures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—A further decrease occurred in the number of business failures in the United States for the week ended Dec. 20. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 219, as compared with 231 the week preceding, and 232 two weeks ago. A year ago the number was 250.

Retail defaults dropped to 130, against 132 a week earlier, and a decline of eight failures was shown for the manufacturing group, while eight fewer failures also were recorded for other commercial lines. The wholesale classification, however, rose to 22, compared with 16 the week preceding.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 183
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1935.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer,
Boston, December 27, 1934.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
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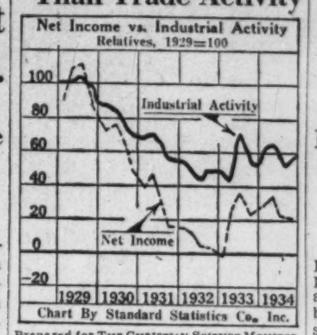
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 2

Incomes Drop Faster Than Trade Activity



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CORPORATION incomes in general have dropped faster than the index of industrial activity since the beginning of the depression.

The accompanying chart would seem to show that business breaks about even when activity is around 45 per cent of 1929 volume.

Industrialists Ask Abandonment Or Revision of NRA

CHATTENOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Southern industrialists yesterday were told a survey of 6000 manufacturers indicated NRA should be "drastically modified or abandoned altogether."

The industrialists were assembled to formulate a unified policy for industry in this section.

John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, which sponsored the meeting, said the small industries under the National Recovery Act were in a helpless position "to protect themselves against majorities" and that they are especially hurt by price-fixing and production control.

Mrs. Margaret Mager, research director of the council, reported the survey, which was based on returns from a questionnaire sent the 6000 manufacturers.

"It is the composite opinion of this group," she said, "that NRA must be drastically modified or abandoned altogether. Specifically 34.2 per cent want it modified, 43.4 per cent want it abandoned altogether and 22.4 per cent are for the NRA as it is."

The question that brought the figures was "whether NRA should be continued to June 16, 1935, and after that date."

Mrs. Mager's report said further:

"Those who were in favor of some sort of federal supervision of industry were especially favorable to the following provisions:

"Maximum hours, minimum wages, southern wage differential and fair trade provisions of the code. Collective bargaining also received approval but every manufacturer was emphatic in his insistence that Section 7A be clarified."

Russian Black Sea Exports Rise 6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—During the first 10 months of this year exports from Russian Black Sea ports, passing Istanbul, registered an increase of 6 per cent over the like period last year, according to a Commerce Department report. The total volume exported during the 1934 period amounted to 7,619,940 long tons compared with 7,147,712 long tons in 1933.

Russian exports passing Istanbul during October totalled 726,698 long tons compared with 1,022,121 tons in the like month of last year. Cereal shipments during the month totaled 99,903 long tons compared with 337,124 long tons in October, 1933. Petroleum shipments in October of this year registered a loss of 34 per cent compared with October, 1933, declining from 377,353 to 281,259 tons, while mineral exports increased from 223,535 to 232,978 tons, a gain of 4 per cent, it was stated.

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Steel Operations Greatly Aided By Farm Tool Makers

Prospects for Crop Increase Next Year Encourages Heavier Buying

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — Expanding demand for steel-made plows and other farm implements attracted the notice of Wall Street business observers today as they studied year-end trends for a line on 1935 trade prospects.

Along with the automobile industry, farm tool makers were reported to be a leading source of the buying which has lifted steel operations steadily upward in recent weeks.

Students of the farm equipment industry pointed out it was favored by prospects for increased domestic crops next year.

Despite one of the most devastating droughts in history and curtailed crops of wheat, cotton and other staples under production control programs, it was estimated sales of farm machinery in 1934 were approximately 70 per cent larger than in 1933. For the first 10 months of the year, according to the Farm Equipment Institute, domestic sales were 84 per cent ahead of the total in the corresponding period last year.

Any further improvement in demand for farm machinery, it was noted, would mean increased manufacturing schedules.

As farmers experienced gains in income from higher prices for grains, cotton, hogs and other crops and from payments for crop control, collections of leading equipment manufacturers improved markedly.

It was estimated in one quarter payments on farm equipment notes this year had averaged at least 50 per cent better than in 1933.

Normal equipment replacement purchases by farmers in this country were figured at about $300,000,000. Total sales this year were estimated around $200,000,000. That would leave room for further improvement from replacement purchases alone, without figuring on exports and expansion in use of machinery.

The head of one important factor in the industry recently said he expected a 50 per cent gain in the business of his company next year.

Denver & Rio Grande Offers Mortgage Bonds

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company is deferring interest due Jan. 1, on the first mortgage 4 per cent bonds and 4½ per cent bonds of 1936, under the 60-day grace period, permitted by the indenture, it is announced.

The company also announces that the same action will be taken in regard to the Rio Grande Western first 4s of 1939, under the 60-day grace period.

The July 1, 1934, interest on these issues was deferred, but it was paid before the expiration of the grace periods.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 21

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Romance Will Out

By L. A. Sloper

ROMANCE is not dead. It burgeons in the arid breasts of the most cynical of the Lost Generation. Who is more hard-bitten, among the young modernists, than Mr. Noel Coward in England or Mr. Robert E. Sherwood in America? Did not Coward write "The Vortex," and Sherwood "Reunion in Vienna"? Surely these two are leaders of the movement to strip the shabby robes of sentiment from Victorian prudery.

Nonsense; they are a pair of romantics. Mr. Coward, remember, has also written "Cavalcade," in honor of the British Empire, and "Bitter Sweet," in celebration of hoopskirt sentimentalism. And Mr. Sherwood, in "The Queen's Husband," paid homage, even before Mr. Shaw, to monarchism.

Nor need we rely wholly upon these openly tender items to prove that our authors are really heralds of sweetness and light—for they might protest that when they penned these works they had their tongues in their cheeks. The fact is that even when they are putting out their tongues, as in "Design for Living" or in "The Road to Rome," the acute ear may detect, behind the leering mask, the gentle patter of tears.

Never was this softness more evident than in their latest creations. These are Mr. Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest" and Mr. Coward's "Point Valaine," both of which were bestowed as Christmas presents upon the grateful people of Boston, a city in Massachusetts. Both plays contain more than the usual percentage of bad language, and Mr. Coward's includes one scene of exceptional brutality; yet the motivation of both is sentimental.

* * *

Essentially, in "Point Valaine" Mr. Coward has gone back to the problem play of the late nineteenth century. Here is the old story of the Woman with a Past. Here are her old colleagues, the Adoring Boy and the worldly-wise Bachelor whose cynical exterior cloaks a benevolence which is always at the disposal of his friends and acquaintances. A perfect setup for the theater, and one which Mr. Coward could hardly overlook.

Nor has he failed to give it a novel treatment, with subtle cleverness in the lines and with a direction which prevents the protests of the ancient machinery from becoming too audible. The play is set—very becomingly—on the veranda of a resort hotel on a tropical island and in the private sitting room of its manager, the Woman (Miss Lynn Fontanne). There is a sinister, animal-like head waiter (Mr. Alfred Lunt), and an observant novelist (Mr. Osgood Perkins)—very like Mr. Coward. There is a good deal of effective atmosphere in the way of curtains that protect against the frequent rainfall, the playing by the waiter of an accordion and the rushing about of guests whose voices cleave the heavy atmosphere.

* * *

Into this group comes a young aviator (Mr. Louis Hayward) lately lost for two weeks in a Brazilian jungle. He and the Woman (whose husband was killed in the war) fall in love. The waiter returns at night from a trip to the mainland and finding the Boy in the Woman's arms becomes violently offensive, revealing his own relations with her. The Boy goes away, the waiter commits suicide and the novelist makes sure that the amenities are preserved in the best English tradition.

It is a play that demands—and in this instance receives—some particularly good acting from the leading characters. Miss Fontanne and Mr. Perkins know well how to reveal the unspoken. Mr. Lunt conveys rather too forcibly for comfort the animality of the waiter. Mr. Hayward expresses believably the eagerness and the despair of the Boy. The writing and the direction are brilliant; except that the violent scene between the waiter and the Woman, besides being very unpleasant, is hokum, and out of key with the rest of the production. I do not want to believe that Mr. Coward must depend upon shock tactics; or that Mr. Lunt's acting ability is confined to a manifestation of physical violence.

* * *

Mr. Sherwood's play may be described as a comedy-melodrama. It is set—and very attractively—in a filling station and lunchroom in the Arizona desert, and it introduces an amusing and sharply delineated set of characters. The dialogue is witty at the expense of the American Legion and other national institutions, until a notorious bandit (Mr. Humphrey Bogart) descends upon the assemblage, with his gang at his side and the law at his heels. There is a good deal of tension and some gunplay until he flees for the Mexican border.

But the essence of the author's thought is distilled in a poetic character portrayed by Mr. Leslie Howard, whose vehicle this play is for a return from too long a sojourn in Hollywood. This wanderer, "too young for the war and too old for the future," disillusioned and ineffective, the Last of the Intellectuals, is thumbing his way to the Coast, but has a notion that the Petrified Forest, near by, may be his destination. It is a character full of charm which you may be sure is quite realized by Mr. Howard.

In this character is embodied the romantic ideal which shines through the surrounding coarseness and greed. Sentiment in fact is supreme. The wanderer wants to give his life to make a young girl happy; and even the bandit risks his skin for the sake of a faithless sweetheart.

There are commendable impersonations by other members of the cast, notably Miss Peggy Conklin and Mr. Charles Dow Clark.

Point Valaine, a play in three acts by Noel Coward, staged by the author. Settings designed by G. E. Calthrop. Produced Dec. 23, 1934, at the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The Petrified Forest, a play in two acts by Robert E. Sherwood, staged by Arthur Hopkins. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Produced Dec. 24, 1934, by Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard, in association with Mr. Hopkins, at the Shubert Theater, Boston.

New Motion Pictures

Twixt the Script and the Screen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT only is "The Mighty Barnum," a screen play by Gene Fowler and Bess Meredyth (published by Covici-Friede, New York, and said to be the first full-length scenario of an actual talkie in book form) a complete motion picture manual—it is a complete motion picture experience. It supplies the entire equipment for holding a private screening in that best of all auditoriums, a recess of the imagination.

Beginning with the jacket ode to Mr. Fowler, credits are generously handed out. The production staff is listed, down to three gnomish-sounding individuals called respectively, "Grip," "Props" and "Gaffer." The cast of characters excludes only the impersonators of a composite big-time editor, a composite social-élite and other extras. In a Foreword, Mr Fowler inscribes a song of praise to those whom he considers the real poets of production—the scene builders and dressers. And with Rabelaisian gusto, he shouts stage directions and asides through a big brass megaphone with the timbre of a Bayreuth tuba.

Thus fortified, and knowing that Wallace Beery is to interpret the Prince of Humbugs, the reader's composite picture of Mr. Beery in previous rôles merges with his more or less faint knowledge of Phineas Barnum and the delineation of the script, into a new composite of his own. He can hear Janet Beecher properly acidulating the lines of Barnum's wife, Nancy. He knows that Rochelle Hudson (Ellen, Barnum's ward) is pretty and that Adolphe Menjou (a certain Mr. Walsh) is suave. Through Mr. Fowler's scriptaphone he can hear their every intonation, watch their minutest gesture. He looks down a century as through the diminishing lens of a telescope, and the performance that takes place swims in atmosphere. "Barnum's eyes are like toy balloons." Could anything be more graphic? The scenes are closely linked by cinematic transitions. No need to see the picture after the book is read, for Barnum's fictionalized biography is now a compact and living thing, sealed in that recess of imagination.

* * *

But to the moton picture commentator, a preview seems also to be necessary. So, among 8 or 10 colleagues, in a small studio where sound effects run riot in a space too small for them and flat figures bulk on a diminished screen, once again we see "The Mighty Barnum" unfold. The script works against the screen. The production, already fully realized in the reader's imagination, fights against this new and apparently abortive production. "Not like the script," bites the reader-commentator, with tight lips. According to the prescription, "our first sight of (Barnum) is a rear-end view. Between the sturdy legs of Barnum appears his head, his face, naturally in an upside-down position. He is puffing like a run-down moose, and as he gives a lusty lift, his pants rip at the hips."

But on the screen Barnum makes no such gorgeous entry. He looks too clean and not sufficiently ragged. He proves to be more gullible than gulleful. He looms bigger than life, but also more genial, more warm and lovable than imagination had made him out to be. Mr. Walsh is suave and Ellen pretty, as foretold. The midgets, George and Olive Brasno, assert a sweet and winning presence that was not felt in the text. And the acrid Nancy is human and rather dear under her stiff New England conscience.

Blessings continually mixed with disappointments. For scenes that ran in consecutive, easy-flowing narrative are cut out altogether, with the result that transitions are abrupt, and elisions and excerpts combine to make an extract of what was an entity. The action takes place under the magnifying and more literal lens of the telescope—a glossy proof picture of 1835, terribly tangible and noisy and new; not at all the muted and muffled vision created by the silent reading of the printed script.

* * *

Which leaves the reader-spectator wondering. Why was Director Walter Lang's conception so different from Scenarist Gene Fowler's? (Just to pace a movie to the usual hour-and-a-half running time?) Miss Meredyth is out of the discussion because it is difficult to see where her collaboration comes in. Certainly not in the strong and sometimes slimy language of the gutter that Mr. Fowler likes to affect. Such forcefulness is hardly feminine. Perhaps her office was to see that the Bearded Lady was not wholly a monstrosity, that Ellen was consistently wistful, that Jenny Lind (Virginia Bruce) was consistently lovely and that Nancy was not all virago.

At all events, the script has the better of the movie. And in the script, the bawling, jocular and extremely vivid stage directions and asides have the better of the dialogue. One thing more is lacking, for this commentator—the lay audience. Not until we have seen "The Mighty Barnum" in proper motion picture circumstances, with the audience giving its come-back of laughs and sniffles and mental reservations and responses, can we get the rounded whole and find what the screen play is really like.

And even then, the partaker-of-script-first will like his own version best.

MARGARET LLOYD

Half a Clown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MR. SIDNEY HOWARD has been able for several years to make London audiences laugh; in the last few minutes of the new farce at the Aldwych—"Half a Crown"—he attempts to make them, if not actually cry, at any rate experience a feeling of vague and pleasant melancholy.

Mr. Howard, a large and lumbering comedian, slow of speech and action, is cast as a Yorkshire grocer who is fantastically chosen to be king of the Balkan state of Messonia. When he arrives at his inheritance he finds a revolution in full progress. The royal palace is alive with bombs and explosives, and the first act ends with a mob breaking through the windows and electing the disguised grocer-king as their leader. Thereafter the action switches about disconcertingly from Messonia to Yorkshire, until finally Mr. Howard is left shorn of all his glory, counting the money in the shop till, sadly discovering that after all he is not and never has been really a king. This is the moment of Mr. Howard's effort at pathos; and it is not wholly unsuccessful.

"Half a Crown" would have been a better play, and Mr. Howard's a more satisfactory performance, if this touch of deeper feeling had not been unique. The pathos of the goose that mistakes itself for a swan belongs not merely to the moment of disillusion; and there is as much sadness in Don Quixote when he is tilting at the windmills as at the burning of the books. It is a fault in Mr. Howard that throughout the play, until the last few seconds, he makes his grocer a figure only to be laughed at, and not to be sympathized with as an example of that universal and simple optimism which is apt to mistake castles in the air for solid houses.

The essence of Mr. Howard's humor is that it is comedy in slow motion; and he requires a foil, someone quick and alert like Mr. Leslie Henson, with whom he has many times appeared, to make his audiences realize how exquisitely slow it really is. But "Half a Crown" is without Mr. Henson, and at times its extraordinarily deliberate tempo causes it to drag heavily. Long before the final curtain its humors have become exhausted, and, resourceful as he is, Mr. Howard is unable to renew their vigor more than fitfully. Lacking Mr. Henson, he is only half a clown.

Aldwych Theater. Half a Crown, a farce by Douglas Furber, founded on a play by Arnold Ridley. Directed by Leslie Henson. Produced Nov. 30, 1934.

"Women of Turkestan," by S. N. Begliarov; Reproduced from "The Soviet Art of Turkestan," by E. B. Juravlev and B. N. Chepelev (Leningrad, 1934)

A Note on Asiatic Soviet Art

By Dorothy Adlow

THE territorial vastness of the Soviet Union does not seem to disconcert those Russians who have undertaken to inculcate proper ideas concerning the arts. True, there is a "cultural autonomy of national minorities." Natives in smaller republics are entitled to ply the brush or bobbin as they see fit—provided the fit corresponds with the social revolutionary frame. The broadsides which have been dispensed from larger centers have given the provincial artists their cue. They, too, portray life on collective farms, industrial projects, educational schemes. Only in lesser details does the "cultural autonomy" manifest itself—in costumes, shapes of beards, species of pack animals and luxuriance or sparsity of vegetation. The subject invariably pertains to the life and benefits of the new régime.

Critics are very strict in their demands. They are quick to discern a bourgeois sentiment, a leaning toward feudalism, a substitute of trifles for essentials. The Revolution must continue to reverberate across the Union. The changes it has precipitated, the good it has bestowed must be revealed with unmistakable clarity in all the arts. It appears accordingly that the provincial artist has a double responsibility, one to his small national group, the other to the immense U. S. S. R. How he can maintain his artistic integrity, reconciling the two, is a question.

It becomes more perplexing still when we read a commentary on the pictures painted by one S. N. Begliarov. The commentator finds the two tendencies at odds in Begliarov's pictures. There is, on the one hand, the desire to depict the new man, the proletarian; on the other, the inclination to depict native types in a traditional manner. In the latter, it appears he is prompted by no loftier ambition than to portray faces and costumes. Only what is obvious and immediate interests him. His oil painting of "Women of Turkestan" shows the lack of social characterization. The painter is absorbed with the idea of nomad women of Turkestan who have been oppressed by repellent features of the patriarchal system. It is in his favor that he does not adorn the women excessively or indicate their exotic qualities, rather represents them realistically.

But the artist does fail to note their mental attitude. "They remain passively rigid, posing with eyes lowered." There is no hint of higher status to which the Revoltuion has raised them. He has failed to reveal that "the Revolution has opened the eyes of the Turkestan woman, has shown her she is the co-worker in the building of the new society, that she is an equal of the opposite sex."

So far the criticism dwells entirely upon the literary side. The critic, however, discusses at great length the formal side, and to us of the Western World, the analysis seems very elementary indeed.

The art of the Revolution adds therefore one characteristic, namely, the social changes. The minority groups assimilate that factor and blend it with their native idiom. It is a question whether a smooth blend can be achieved. Even in Moscow, artists show bewilderment, and many, without challenge or self-doubt, have devoted themselves to social subject matter, depicting the emancipated woman, "physi-culture," industrial scenes and political discussions. The subjects are documentary records. The handling, up to date, proves to be a secondary matter.

If present currents continue in the same direction, exhibits of Asiatic provinces of the future will grow more like those of the west. The marked distinctions between native handicraft which we note in the assemblages in the Ethnographic Museum in Leningrad will disappear. The costumes and ornaments and decorated articles of utility of the past were made according to needs, beliefs and the cultivation of each respective group. Between groups there was no unifying idea. Today the tendencies lead to uniformity.

New York Stage and Screen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FROM London Antoinette Cellier has come to act in "Birthday" at the Forty-ninth Street Theater the young girl part which she played in England, where this play by Aimée and Philip Stuart was called "Sixteen." Miss Cellier makes simple and affecting the dismay—almost tragic—that throws life out of joint for the daughter of a widow who plans to remarry. Peggy Wood makes a gleaming person of the widow. As her younger daughter, Jeanne Dante provides a sprightly relieving portrait of a child whose horizon is bounded by food, clothes and fun. The comedy is a sensitively written, quiet picture of a well-mannered English family. In the cast are Hilda Spong, Florence Edney, Louis Calhern and Lionel Pape.

Two of the new plays offer as serio-comic entertainment groups of husbands and wives changing partners with the casualness of persons in old-fashioned square dances. "Piper Paid," by Sarah B. Smith and Viola Brothers Shore, has Edith Barrett, Spring Byington and Harry Green to head the cast, and there was definite pleasure in their work at the Ritz Theater. At the Plymouth Theater Samson Raphaelson, in "Accent on Youth," dallied with the inviting but seldom profitable theme of October-April romance. Nicholas Hannen acts the playwright who writes a comedy that reflects his own perplexity when he finds himself attracted to his secretary, young enough to be his daughter. Constance Cummings as the secretary, Ernest Lawford, Ernest Cossart and Irene Purcell do well by the author's bright dialogue.

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An event of the week was the opening on Dec. 24 at the Golden Theater of "Rain From Heaven," contemporary comedy by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Theater Guild with Jane Cowl and John Halliday in the leads. This performance was reviewed in these columns following its recent premiere in Boston.

"Don Quixote," filmed in Italy under the direction of G. W. Pabst, with Feodor Chaliapin in the title rôle, is being shown in an English version at the Cameo Theater. The picture touches only a few incidents of the novel, but manages to convey the flavor of Cervantes's story of the efforts of the Knight of the Mournful Countenance to put an end to injustice. George Robey shines as the earthy Sancho, and Chaliapin carries off authoritatively the distraught gallantry of the don.

Helen Westley's performance in the R. K. O. film version of "Anne of Green Gables" is the high note of this story of a sharp-tongued country housewife who takes to her heart an orphan girl. Homespun comedy and romance of an elder day are provided by this picture, which is so well liked that its engagement has been extended at the Roxy Theater. In the cast are Anne Shirley and O. P. Heggie.

Radio Pictures uses Barrie's "The Little Minister" as a means of presenting Katharine Hepburn again to her large following. She appears as Lady Babbie who masquerades as a gypsy, greatly to the romantic disturbance of Gavin Dishart of the Auld Licht Parish in Scotland of long ago. John Beal is cast as Gavin. Andy Clyde makes merry in the part of the town's policeman, Wearyworld. Others in the cast are Donald Crisp, Alan Hale, Beryl Mercer.

Pat O'Brien in the First National film, "I Sell Anything," plays a small-time auctioneer who aspires to fashionable pastures for his talent, only to be "trimmed" by a woman sharper on Park Avenue. He returns to his own class and finds Ann Dvorak as the girl still waiting. Claire Dodd and Ferdinand Gottschalk also assist.

"Forsaking All Others" is one of those glittering, empty things that Metro turns out so neatly. This time Joan Crawford seems a bit heavy in style for the brittle, artificial comedy of the story of the girl who is kept waiting at the church, and who serves the man the same way when he persuades her to try again. Clark Gabel and Robert Montgomery disport in this one.

If you can watch airplane stunts with pleasure you may find passable melodramatic mystery entertainment in "Murder in the Clouds," a First National picture, which uses Lyle Talbot, Ann Dvorak, George Cooper and Henry O'Neill.

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In "Bright Eyes," Fox has given Shirley Temple nearly all the things to do that have won her so many friends during the past year. She sings "The Good Ship Lollipop," while having a party in an airplane, with all the pilots joining in the chorus. The melodramatic story becomes mawkish at times in its picture of the joys and sorrows of an orphan staying in the home of a snobbish couple who hope thereby to get an inheritance. James Dunn and Charles Sellon are in the cast.

"Music in the Air" is the Fox film version of Jerome Kern's operetta about the German country girl who found that she could not step into prominence as an opera singer without long training. Douglass Montgomery appears to good advantage as the girl's sweetheart, a schoolteacher, to whom she returns at the end. John Boles and Gloria Swanson have comedy parts as operatic sophisticates. There are pleasant episodes of Bavarian rural life and the whole thing has the swing and good humor characteristic of productions made by Eric Pommer.

"The Gay Bride of the Rackets" is Metro's attempt to make gangsters out to be funny and romantic. They remain vicious and contemptible. With Carole Lombard, Chester Morris, Zasu Pitts and Leo Carillo.

"Babes in Toyland" is Metro's version of Victor Herbert's old operetta, with Laurel and Hardy providing their customary line of laughs, and many extravaganza happenings that evidently amuse audiences as a whole, with here and there a youngster finding the bogeymen a bit terrifying. With Charlotte Henry, Felix Knight and Florence Roberts.

Art of India Shown in London

By Frank Rutter

London

AN EXHIBITION of wide interest is that organized by the India Society at the New Burlington Galleries. This is the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of modern Indian art that has yet been seen in Londo.. It contains nearly 500 exhibits, mostly paintings, from all parts of India, and there is general agreement that the best and most interesting exhibits are those loyal to Indian art traditions, rather than those done in imitation of Western realism.

While all the provinces and most of the states send paintings or drawings of genuine merit, the two principal and most distinctive schools of painting in modern India are those of Bombay and of Bengal. Of these, Bombay is markedly the more influenced by European art, and several of the portraits and figure paintings from this province have the kind of superficial realism which we find in mediocre exhibits at the Royal Academy in London or the Artistes Français in Paris. Only here and there in the Bombay section do we find artists, like J. M. Ahivasi and Y. K. Shukla, who remain loyal to the calligraphic, linear tradition of old Hindu and Moghul art.

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In Bengal, on the other hand, there is far more loyalty to ancient Indian traditions, and very little evidence of European influence. It is rather more than a generation ago that what used to be known as the "Calcutta School" arose. This renaissance of the genuine Indian style was greatly encouraged and fostered by E. B. Haveil, a far-sighted English teacher, who at the beginning of the present century persuaded his pupils at the Calcutta School of Art that their true line of progress lay in developing along the lines of traditional Indian art, rather than in seeking to imitate the realism of western academic painting.

One of the earliest members of the Calcutta School to attract attention not only in India but also in London, among students of oriental art, was Abanindranath Tagore. This splendid veteran is well represented in the present exhibition, to which he contributes a series of illustrations to the Arabian Nights, distinguished by the beauty of their sensitive line, their delicate harmony of color and the flowing rhythm of their design. There are several Tagores who show work of merit in this exhibition but Abanindranath is the first of them, chronologically and artistically. He is a relative of the famous poet Rabindranath Tagore, who himself is also an artist of considerable distinction, as we may see here in his beautiful wash drawing, "Devatatma Himalaya."

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It is not only in the illustrations and small paintings of miniature perfection that we find the indigenous linear style triumphant over the coarser realism of the Western style; emphatic line and linear design are also employed with conspicuous success in many of the larger paintings and mural decorations.

While it is impossible to mention all that deserves notice, Sarada Ukil may be cited as a successful exponent of modern Indian decorative painting, his "Shiva's Grief"—lent by the Maharaja of Patiala—having on a larger scale those qualities of calligraphic line and rhythmic design which are traditional in Hindu painting.

The best of the Europeanized painters is the Central Indian artist H. Mazumdar, whose "Cast Out"—also lent by the Maharaja of Patiala—is a careful, well-realized figure painting which would hold its place in an Academy or Paris Salon. But for all its suave accomplishment, it has no particular individual, racial or national quality, and consequently it appears rather ordinary and commonplace among the more typical Indian paintings, which have a style and distinctive beauty of their own.

New York Opera Season Opens

By Pitts Sanborn

WITH all due pomp and circumstance, "Aïda" ushered in (Dec. 22) the new Metropolitan Opera season. There was an electric impulse in the air which had been absent from Metropolitan openings for a good many years. The huge audience, crowding the house to bursting, was unmistakably on the qui vive—whether because of all the recent disturbances with regard to the future of opera in general and of the Metropolitan in particular, or because of the refurbishing of the old theater itself, or what will you, it was an eager throng. And one thing that it perhaps thought least of all about actually came to pass—a representation of Verdi's thrice-familiar music drama of ancient Egypt which for both vitality and finish had not been equaled here in a blue moon. Incidentally, to revert to the redoing of the house, the new seats are a model of roominess and comfort!

Why this initial spurt of vitality? Maybe, after all the talk about a moribund Metropolitan, the performers consciously or unconsciously got together to show the world what they can do when they want to. Maybe it was in a measure out of compliment to Giulio Gatti-Casazza himself, who supposedly has entered on the last, as well as the twenty-seventh season of his Metropolitan consulate. And maybe the new Italian conductor, Ettore Panizza, was a determining factor. Mr. Panizza, a veteran of the lyric theaters of the chief Italian and Spanish cities, of Paris, London and Buenos Aires, was quite new to New York, though with the late Chicago Civic company he had conducted not only in Chicago, but in the other North American cities that the Chicago troupe visited. The impression he made at this his New York début was highly favorable.

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If he is by no means a volcanic conductor, neither is he a cold one, and his penetrating musicianship, his control of himself and of the forces at his disposal, his keen sense of phrasing, of shading and of design are of vastly more value than any amount of mere fire and impetuosity. The orchestra played for him as it has seldom played for anyone, and the chorus sang with spirit and accuracy, and real splendor of tone. Provided with such a background, the soloists were not slow to show their worth. Indeed, Mr. Martinelli distinguished himself at the outset by delivering "Celeste Aïda" more lyrically, more contentedly than on any previous occasion I can recall. True, he disregarded Verdi's instructions by singing the concluding measures fortissimo instead of pianissimo and morendo. But, alas, what tenor does otherwise! In general he made an uncommonly good Radames vocally, and his voice was in especially responsive condition.

Although Mme. Rethberg's lyric soprano has never been quite an Aïda voice, her singing on this occasion was more nearly adequate than usual and at times attained a memorable beauty. Mme. Olszewska's superb acting of Amneris was not altogether matched by her singing. These last weeks her voice has seen unremitting service. For two days before this "Aïda," for instance, she had sung daily the taxing contralto part in Mahler's "Lied von der Erde." However, few singers bring out Amneris's low notes so effectively as she did, and that surpassingly beautiful passage, "Ah! vieni, amor mio," she sang in tune.

Mr. Tibbett's Amonasro behaved with the native dignity of a barbarian monarch, not like a story-book Hottentot. Nor was his singing in Act II less admirable than his presence and acting. Only in the Nile scene did he once or twice resort vocally to unmusical devices. Mr. Pinza contributed a majestic and sonorous Ramfis. The dances were better than usual and so was the scenery. Some of the credit for the visual improvement was due, however, to the Metropolitan's new lighting system, which made its début on this occasion with most gratifying results, especially in the final tableau.

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The performances of "Das Lied von der Erde" in which Mme. Olszewska sang constituted the regular concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society on Dec. 20 and 21 in Carnegie Hall. The matinée on Dec. 23 was given over to Wagner again—excerpts from "The Flying Dutchman" and "Die Walküre," with Dorothee Manski, soprano, and Friedrich Schorr, baritone, as the soloists.

If "Das Lied von der Erde" were heard oftener here, it should certainly dispel the unjust prejudice still existing against Mahler. In this cycle of six symphonic songs we have perhaps the deepest, finest, tenderest expression of Mahler's spirit, and along with that his most inspired and delicately wrought music. Bruno Walter, a disciple of Mahler, interpreted the score with unmistakable affection, and the orchestra gave him of its best. But the songs have been expounded more searchingly for us.

Mme. Olszewska was by no means up to her own standard until she reached the closing page of the final song and Mr. Jägel, bravely though he strove, did little with the tenor part.

On Dec. 19, the Menuhin family acquainted us with another of its gifted members when Hepzibah, the 14-year-old sister of the famous Yehudi, played sonatas with her brother before an audience that thronged the Town Hall, including most of the stage. This lovely fair-haired child, engagingly simple and diffident in her manner, disclosed a talent for the piano comparable with that of Yehudi for the violin. To the rare musical endowment which seems to be a common family possession she adds a delightful touch, a highly developed technic and astonishing strength. So far, at any rate, it is not the intention that Hepzibah shall make the piano her career. The sonata recitals with her brother are to be merely occasional. Be all that as it may, such ensemble playing as theirs is hardly ever met with. And even more remarkable than their usually flawless teamwork was the authenticity and maturity of style with which they treated Mozart's A major Sonata, No. 42; Schumann's D minor Sonata, op. 121, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata.

Toscanini in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

CHIEF among recent musical events has been the appearance at the desk of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées of Arturo Toscanini. All four of his orchestral concerts were sold out. He repeated one of these programs at Brussels, taking with him the Straram Orchestra, which had never before been beyond our frontiers.

In his four Paris concerts, Toscanini embarked upon several scores in which one watched with a certain curiosity for his sovereign intervention. One knows the characteristic gifts of this magician, to whom one cannot reasonably compare any other conductor in the world.

Living in a state of uninterrupted musical fervor, Toscanini scrutinizes a score with marvelous insight. Conductors who want to imitate him make the greatest mistake in seeking the "last word" in the works they interpret. They think they belong to his school by concentrating upon details and discovering unsuspected nuances on every page of the works intrusted to them. If Toscanini surprises us sometimes by the unexpectedness of his interpretations, it is not at all because he obeys a professional whim or a desire to single himself out by a new discovery. His secret is to discover under the accumulation of traditions, which may have disfigured it, the actual meaning of the composer.

He accomplishes this by pushing to its most extreme limits the internal logic of a score. Without any prejudice and with the sole resource of his ever alert sensibility, he thus goes back with certainty to the sources of a composer's inspiration. He retreads, in an inverse direction, the path traced by the musical thought of a master and it is rarely that the solution at which he arrives does not dazzle us by its clarity and solidity.

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Thus students of Debussy had the surprise, these last seasons, of hearing "La Mer" in a way that was a positive revelation. We have had the same surprise this year with Debussy's "Ibéria," which Toscanini conducts in a completely individual way.

French specialists of this music maintain for the entire work a blurred and mysterious atmosphere which, from the literary point of view, is perfectly consistent with Debussy's impressionism. But, in spite of all, in the "Parfums de la Nuit," for example, many orchestral details disappear in this mistiness. Toscanini places them in full light, with a more considerable sound volume than that to which we are used, but with a richness of color before which the most obstinate traditionalists have been obliged to bow.

We also had an uncanny interpretation of Richard Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung." This symphonic poem, the workmanship of which is splendid but the thought of which, it must be confessed, is not of striking originality, has up till now preserved a sort of purely theatrical pathos born of an orchestral setting that reveals the hand of a stage direction of the first rank. With Toscanini, everything is changed. The orchestral interpretation is more dazzling than ever. But he adds to it so much individual sensibility that he enriches this work with a worth of thought that we should never have dared hitherto to attribute to it.

The overture to the "Scala di Seta" (The Ladder of Silk), the entrancing gem of Rossini, enabled the amazing sculptor of the orchestra to show us all his dexterity and his inimitable craftsmanship, to extract from an instrumental ensemble exquisite subtleties which, as in a fairy tale, transform every phrase and every detail into precious jewels.

* * *

But the greatest thrill of these evenings was the interpretation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. This masterpiece, which is played here with a frequency that is perhaps excessive, has in the end become the victim of an academism which has taken from it a part of its eloquence. In our halls it is listened to rather too much like an official report of a secretary of state, filled with primary facts, commonplaces and accepted axioms. Parisian conductors do nothing to lessen this impression.

The Beethoven themes, it must be confessed, have not always in themselves either an exceptional musical value or any striking originality. Their simplicity and familiarity make it easy for them to degenerate into banality, if one does not take care to safeguard their nobility of character. During the last few years, many of the Beethoven masterpieces have been allowed to founder in a sort of platitude which an orchestral interpretation without subtlety further accentuates. Toscanini reacts vigorously against this tendency to drift.

First of all, he takes as much care in apportioning the tone values and contrasts of the Beethoven orchestra as if it were a question of a symphonic poem by Dubussy. The tone balance of the Ninth Symphony is completely transformed by him. And then he makes us hear under every phrase the secret pulsation of the unquiet, stormy heart of the Master of Bonn. The way in which he understands the first movement of the Choral Symphony is really a stroke of genius. He gives it a drastic accent, an impetus, an inner fire, the latent existence of which no one had hitherto suspected. Here is one of those cases where one feels that Toscanini is in the right and that this is the inevitable interpretation. The most blasé listeners, who though they knew the Ninth Symphony inside out, had the impression that they were hearing it that night for the first time.

New Zealand Amateurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The amateur theater movement shows no sign of weakening in New Zealand. On the contrary, societies are becoming more ambitious. Branches of the British Drama League have been established, and both local and interprovincial competitions in play production are held.

One reason for this is the rarity of visits by professional companies. The motion picture has not ended stage tours, as witness seasons of Sybil Thorndyke and Margaret Rawlinson, but at the time of writing there is but one traveling company in the Dominion, and that is appearing in musical plays.

Town Hall
WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK
Fri. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:30
Song Recital
DORIS DOE
CONTRALTO
METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY
EDWIN McARTHUR
at the Mason & Hamlin Piano
Mgt. NBC Artists Service

Hymns from the revised Christian Science Hymnal
Of interest to all readers of this paper are these two new records. Ask any gramophone dealer, or write direct, for details of these and other hymns from the revised Christian Science Hymnal.
From the New Revised Hymnal
EC. 11. Brood o'er us with Thy shelt'ring wing (Love). No. 28.
I love to tell the story. No. 414.
EC. 12. O Gentle Presence. No. 284.
O dreamer, leave thy dreams for joyful waking. No. 412.
Sung by Chorus, in four-part harmony, with Organ Accompaniment.
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
(THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LTD.)
Box 47, P. O. Newtown, N. S. W.
AUSTRALIA

Miss Hollinger Wins National Tennis Crown

Defeats Elena Ciccone, 6—2, 6—1, for Girls' Indoor Title at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 29—Virginia E. Hollinger, of Dayton, Ohio, captured her first United States tennis title this morning at 6—2, 6—1 on the Longwood Covered Courts. Runnerup here last winter to M. Millicent Hirsh of New York, Miss Hollinger returned and easily swept through the field to win the 1935 national championship for girls under 18 years. The tournament has been advanced in recent years to accommodate the schoolgirls who have a long holiday between Christmas and New Year's Day.

Miss Hollinger, topseeded, held the upper hand throughout her match this morning with Elena L. Ciccone, of Newton Center, Mass., who was seeded No. 2. Miss Hollinger will hold her new title until next December when a new champion will be crowned. The Ohio girl will not be eligible to defend because of the age limit. Miss Ciccone however, will have one more chance to win the honor.

The first two games of each set this morning were divided with Miss Hollinger taking the first in each instance. Four of the games in the first set went to deuce, with each girl winning two of them. The new champion took two games at love, both of them in the opening set. The point score:

First Set								
Miss Hollinger	5	3	4	4	4	3	6	4—33—6
Miss Ciccone	3	5	0	0	1	5	4	1—19—2
Second Set								
Miss Hollinger	4	1	4	4	5	4	4	—26—6
Miss Ciconne	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	—13—1

The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Final Round

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Elena L. Ciccone, Newton Center, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Frani Blough Wins Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29—Frani Blough of Pittsburgh is the winner of the Taylor Trophy as the result of her taking second place in the slalom race yesterday. The previous day she won the down hill test. The trophy represents the combination skiing championship of the women members of the Lake Placid Club and their guests. Betty Russell of Larchmont, N. Y., finished second and was winner of the slalom race.

Taft School Wins Tourney

SKY TOP, Penna., Dec. 20 (AP)—The Taft School players from Watertown, Conn., won the Sky Top Club's interscholastic hockey tournament yesterday, defeating Morristown (N. J.) school 5 to 0 in the final game of the two-day tournament in which 13 games were run off.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
BURTON HOLMES
AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRAVELER
5 FRIDAY NIGHTS SATURDAY MATINEES BEGINNING JAN. 11-12
TIMELY TRAVEL TOPICS
SOVIET RUSSIA
LONDON AND ENGLAND
SOUTHERN EUROPE
ALLURING ITALY
VIENNA AND AUSTRIA
MATCHLESS PICTURES
COLOR AND MOTION
Course Tickets—All 5 Tours
Now Only $3.30, $4.40—Inc. Tax
SAT., JAN. 5, AT 8:30
ARGENTINA
Great Spanish Dancer

JORDAN HALL
People's Symphony Orchestra
Fabien Sevitzky Conductor
Tomorrow Sunday Ev'g Dec. 30
All-Wagner with Soloists
Tickets 50c to $1.00

KEITH'S Memorial Theatre
NOW PLAYING
Katharine Hepburn
in Sir J. M. Barrie's
"THE LITTLE MINISTER"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dancing by Albertina Rasch
Evs., 8:30, 55c-$3.30—Mat. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 Evs. 55c-$2.20. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Dec. 26. Sat. 55c to $2.20

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40
Mat. Wed., Fri., Dec. 28th, and Sat. 55c to $2.75.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
VALLEY FORGE with Philip Merivale
GUILD THEA., 52d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

ANY DAY 25¢ to 2 — 35¢ to 7 — ANY SEAT
"ANNE OF GREEN GABLES"
Plus Big Holiday Stage Show
7th Ave. 50th St. ROXY Show Value of the Nation

First 1935 Champion

By a Staff Photographer

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio

Captures United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championship at Longwood C. C., in a Tournament Advanced to Accommodate Schoolgirls.

Sporting Around the Hub

INTRODUCTION of new rules and possibly a new player are added attractions to the Providence Reds-Bruin Cubs game at the Boston Arena tonight. Reds are three points behind the Cubs in the league standing, and the locals are desirous of increasing that margin to five. Just how the new rules will work out may be judged tonight. Practice sessions the last two days indicated more speed, but there was little shown upon which judgment could be passed for defensive play. Passing the puck from the defensive zone to a moving team mate near the opponent's blue line gives the attacking team a fast break and puts new pressure on the defensemen and goalies.

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The new player angle comes from seeing Burr Williams, Bruin defenseman, working out with the Cubs, while Bert McInenly, Cubs defenseman, made the trip to Montreal with the Bruins. Whether this exchange will continue through tonight or not remains to be seen.

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In five games played this season between the two teams, Providence Reds have been unable to score a victory. Three games ended in overtime ties and the Cubs won the other two. Reds have had little difficulty winning a majority of times against the other league members.

* * *

Four of the outstanding tennis players in professional ranks will visit the Boston Garden on Jan. 14. They are H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., George M. Lott Jr., Lester R. Stoefen and William T. Tilden 2d. Last year a crowd of about 13,000 flocked into the Garden to see Tilden and Vines. This year the new attractions will be Lott and Stoefen, who have only recently thrown aside their amateur cloaks.

* * *

Manager Sam Snyder of the Boston Trojans, professional basketball team, has signed Carl Husta, one of the greatest guards in the country. Husta will appear in the Trojan lineup tonight when the Hub team faces the New Britain Jackaways in Connecticut. Boston's new member is known as "Forty-Five-Minute" Husta. He is capable of holding his amazing pace from start to finish.

* * *

Mrs. Joyce Cran Barry of Marblehead, president of the United States Women's Lacrosse Association, announces that this country has definitely accepted the invitation of the English group to play in the British Isles next summer. The trip to England would be from the last of August until Oct. 1. Mrs. Barry will call a meeting of the national association in New York the last of January to complete plans for the invasion.

* * *

Tonight's indoor polo feature at the Commonwealth Armory will be a Class A match between the 110th Cavalry Hussars and the White Mountain Polo Ranchers.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

CAFE De PARIS
165 MASS. AVE. (Near Boylston)
BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Our Patrons Know the Superiority of Our Cuisine
BOOTHS and TABLES
Many Original and Most Attractive Dishes to Choose From.
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Collins Confers With Piedmont President

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dan W. Hill, president of the Piedmont League, and Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox, continued conferences here today concerning the Charlotte Hornets, farm club of the American League team.

Hill indicated the Piedmont directors' annual meeting probably would be held some time next month; but he said the exact date had not been decided pending outcome of negotiations with representatives of several cities seeking franchises.

Collins said Ed Hill, formerly with the Reading Club of the International League, had been appointed business manager of the Hornets but that no decision had been reached as to a playing manager. He spiked rumors that Bernard (Mike) Kelly, one-time manager of Spartanburg in the old South Atlantic Association, or Jack Onslaw, erstwhile skipper at Richmond, would become managers here.

Hill is awaiting definite word from Larry MacPhail, business pilot of the Cincinnati Reds, as to his decision concerning a Piedmont franchise. The league is still in possession of the Asheville franchise which was surrendered several weeks ago by C. G. Fuller, of Barnwell, S. C., who decided not to operate it in 1935. MacPhail recently visited Asheville and showed interest in a movement there to remain in the circuit. He previously had visited Durham, one-time member of the circuit.

Eagles Buy Cliff Purpur

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Purchase of Cliff Purpur, right wing, from the Minneapolis Millers of the Central Hockey League by the St. Louis Eagles of the National Hockey League was announced here last night. The Eagles paid $1600 and sent Nick Wasnie, veteran winger, to the Millers in the deal. The club also announced Earl Roche, wingman who was one of the league's leading scorers last year, has been sold to Buffalo of the International League. The price was not disclosed. At Buffalo Roche will join his brother, Desse Roche, former Eagle who was traded earlier in the year.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	10	2	5	33	30	20
Windsor	7	2	6	28	27	14
Buffalo	7	2	8	37	37	14
Syracuse	7	1	7	36	35	14
Cleveland	6	0	9	33	44	12
Detroit	6	3	8	41	35	12

Result Dec. 28

Windsor 0, Detroit 0.

Thomas Beats Capablanca

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 29 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, Cuban chess champion, was defeated yesterday by Sir George A. Thomas, British champion, in 53 moves in the second round of the international chess masters tournament.

Bruins Buy Paul Haynes

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (AP)—Frank Patrick, manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, yesterday announced the purchase from the Montreal Maroons of the contract of Paul Haynes, center ice. The terms were not made public. Haynes will report to Boston tomorrow.

College Hockey Results

St. Nicholas 5, Dartmouth 1.
Toronto 4, Harvard 3.

Sanford Webster Defeats Mahoney In Junior Class

Rhode Island Schoolboy Provides First Upset of Indoor Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The first surprise of the United States junior and boys lawn tennis indoor championships developed yesterday, when Sanford Webster of Kingston, (R. I.) high school, broke through the ranks of the seeded players in the junior singles, to defeat John G. Mahoney of Scarborough School, sixth in the seeded list, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—2.

All the other seeded players in both singles and doubles reached the quarterfinals yesterday, mostly by wide margins in straight sets. The only other player of the seeded list threatened with defeat was Frank Farrell, of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York, who lost his initial set to Stephen H. Ogilvy of New Rochelle, but came back to win at 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

A curious feature of the junior singles this afternoon was the matching in each of the matches of college students against schoolboys. Gilbert T. Hunt Jr. of Massachusetts Technology opposed Webster; Russell Ball, Northwestern, had Farrell for his opponent; Jack Behr, also of Scarborough, confronted Donald Leavens, the other Northwestern representative, and the fourth quarter found Robert T. Madden of University of Pittsburgh and Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School, Tarrytown, on opposite sides of the net.

All the seeded teams and players in the boys' singles and the junior and boys' doubles came through victorious in straight sets, but had to meet nonseeded players, in the matches today, as only four were seeded in each event.

The battle between Webster and Mahoney was even closer than the score indicated, as six deuce games in the first set testified. Webster broke through in the first game, and held the advantage to 4—2. Then a series of deuce games brought Mahoney ahead at 5—4, and he held this to 6—5. Then another series of deuce contests went to Webster to win the set. By this time the Rhode Island youth had his service in better shape, and though Mahoney carried the first two games of the second set to deuce also, he lost them both, and Winslow ran out the match with ease.

Hunt was also a bit slow in starting against Wilson Rood of Polytechnic School of Brooklyn, and was carried to seven-all before he could gain a decisive advantage, but came back stronger in the second, and ran out the match at 9—7, 6—4.

Toronto Hockey Team Bests Harvard, 4 to 2

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—The University of Toronto hockey sextet proved too experienced for Harvard last night and defeated the Crimson, 4 to 2, in the first of a three-game series in the annual college week sports program.

The Canadians, victors over Yale at Toronto, showed a speedy attack and clever stick handling that the aggressive Crimson skaters could not match. Toronto built up a 3-to-0 lead in the first two periods before Harvard dented the twine for the first time and added a final goal in the last minute of play.

MacPherson scored the first and last goals for Toronto, while McClelland and Campbell tallied in the second frame. Roberts and Dewey netted a pair of solo efforts for the Crimson. The summary:

Toronto		Harvard
Shipp, g		g, Emerson
Rey, rd		rd, Watts
Campbell, ld		ld, Dow
Devine, c		c, Mosley
Henrey, rw		rw, S. Calloway
MacPherson, lw		lw, J. Calloway

Harvard spares: Dewey, Brown, Carr, Duffey, Ecker, Hallowell, Hovenanian, Holmes, Pell, Roberts, Waldings. Toronto spares: Charles, McClelland, Sweeney, Jeffrey, McIlquahan, McConvey, Kied. First period scoring: 1—Toronto, MacPherson (Devine) 13:14. Second period scoring: 2—Toronto, McClelland, 6:03. 3—Toronto, Campbell (Devine) 7:56. Third period scoring: 4—Harvard, Roberts 9:33. 5—Harvard, Dewey, 18:45. 6—Toronto, MacPherson (Jeffrey) 19:15. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Ryerson Meets Blue

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29 (AP)—Jack Ryerson, former Yale golf star from Cooperstown, N. Y., and Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., won their way to the final round of the thirty-second annual mid-winter amateur golf championship here yesterday. Ryerson turned back Robert G. Morrison of Pittsburgh, the medalist, 3 and 2, in the semifinals, while Blue eliminated 20-year-old Ray W. McMullen of Hyannisport, Mass., 4 and 3. Both victors flashed better golf today than at any time during the tournament.

College Basketball Results

Loyola (Chicago) 37, Beloit 30.
Marquette 29, Stanford 26.
Montana 60, Idaho (SB) 33.
Oklahoma City 52, Wichita 46.
Temple 28, Ohio State 24.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, Eveleth 3.

Football Rules Committee Is Against Radical Changes

Walter R. Okeson Reports to National Collegiate Athletic Association Little Tinkering Is Needed —Bingham Addresses Coaches

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The whole question of recruiting and subsidizing athletes was put squarely up to the colleges and high schools by the National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday at the annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, when the convention adopted a report for a code of ethics, recommending to colleges and schools what actions were justifiable and specifically stating the undesirable practices, which the committee, headed by Prof. Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana University, had observed as prevalent. Professor Clevenger, in his address presenting the code, stated that it would be impossible to create a code of ethics which could not be evaded. But, he said, we can set up a working basis on the assumption that a great majority of schools and colleges are not sitting around trying to evade it. He stated that a complete solution was a long way in the future.

The specific recommendations which Dr. Clevenger stressed as unjustifiable had to do with the individual approach to students to induce attendance, the giving of aid to students who were athletes by money, scholarships or otherwise, which was not equally open to nonathletes, to employ athletes before they are specifically matriculated, or make any promises to them, to induce an athlete to transfer from another college where he has applied and been accepted. The only justifiable practices sanctioned were the permission to work in the university, and this was qualified by the proviso that they must give a full return of work, and may receive no higher pay than other working students; and that speeches and letters setting forth the educational advantages of the institution may be used.

Okeson on Rules

Walter R. Okeson, chairman of the football rules committee, reported that the game under the present rules requires but little tinkering with, and that no season has produced more exciting games, and records show a decided reduction in injuries. The results have been most gratifying, he said. Increase in scoring and a decrease of tie games, especially of the nothing-to-nothing variety, were shown. The thinner ball has improved punting and kicks of exceptional length have been reported, while goals from the field have settled a number of contests.

The committee was considering various proposals relative to the lateral pass, increasingly prevalent this season; but the major consideration being to lessen injuries, many of the propositions are dangerous. Both hang on the hairline question when a lateral is slightly forward, calling for hairline decisions by the officials, and having to do with the time when the lateral is made, and the penalty involved. He also called attention to the lessening number of games between strong and weak teams this season, on the question of balance between offense and defense. This innovation resulted in lower scores, making the judging of scores of past seasons scarcely enlightening. Another element in this has been the improvement in coaching at the smaller colleges, enabling them to give battle on more even terms.

Coaches Recommend Changes

The coaches at their meeting also took a hand in the rules consideration, recommending nine changes in the rules for the coming season. They will be brought up at the February meeting of the committee.

They also recommended that drinking and gambling at football games be suppressed, that the writing of articles by coaches reviewing and criticizing games and fellow coaches, or issuing misleading statements, be discouraged as unethical.

Invitations were issued by Tulane University for the assignment of the meetings to New Orleans next year, and by Washington University for a visit to St. Louis in 1936, and the recent practice of devoting more to round-table discussions and less to prepared speeches was approved. The council of the officials of the various organizations will decide the place at their joint meeting this afternoon.

Griffith Is Re-elected

Maj. John L. Griffith, of Chicago, was re-elected president of the N. C. A. A., with Dean Nicholson continuing for the twenty-ninth year as secretary-treasurer. Bernie Bierman, of Minnesota, replaced Dana X. Bible as president of the coaches association, with William H. Cowell, of New Hampshire, continuing as secretary-treasurer.

At the annual banquet of the American Football Coaches' Association last night, William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, issued a word of warning in his address against so-called semi-professionalism in college football. He said among other things:

What will be the effect of recruiting on the colleges? Boys who are enrolled primarily to get an education will not be candidates for your team. The benefits of the game will be lost to them because the hired gang must be given first chance, not only to prove your judgment of selection of recruited athletes, but to satisfy the people who are putting up the money for athletic scholarships. There will be increased conniving, bidding and recriminations, and this vocation of college coaching, where we want to have idealism, will become the laughing stock of the athletic world.

The game itself will cease to be a college game. It will be taken over by the professionals, and, if conditions as I have outlined them are to continue, that is where it belongs. We have the utmost respect for a professional athlete. He earns his living through an honest effort. But we have no respect for the athlete or institution who would poison college amateurism by infesting it with illegitimate semiprofessionalism.

Another speaker at the banquet was Col. John R. Kilpatrick, former Yale all-America end, who urged a fuller recognition of the high value of athletics, especially football in college life. He said among other things:

Instead of talking about overemphasis in football, we should put more emphasis upon the sport. In my opinion there is too much emphasis now on the academic side of college life. Let's be honest with ourselves and recognize that athletics have as much to do with shaping a youth's ideas about the vital factors in his career as anything he learns in the classrooms.

Bingham Is Still Canvassing Field

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Despite reports linking numerous prominent coaching names with the vacancy at Harvard created by the retirement of Eddie Casey as head football mentor, the Crimson's athletic authorities still have an "open mind."

"We expect to make a decision within the next two weeks," William J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director, said today, "but I have made no recommendation and I am still canvassing the field of possibilities. Cannot say whether or not we will go outside the graduate ranks for our new head coach, but I can say there is no restriction, so far as this is concerned."

So far the names most prominently discussed include Clark D. Shaughnessy of Chicago, Dick Harlow of Western Maryland, Lou Little of Columbia, Jack Maher of Choate School and George (Potsy) Clark, coach of the Detroit National League Club. Of these, Maher is the only Harvard graduate.

Bingham denied he had an understanding with any of the coaches so far speculated upon. He pointed out, for example, that he had talked with most of the coaches in the Big Ten, with the exception of Bernie Bierman of Minnesota and Bob Zuppke of Illinois.

Tigers Win Two Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The fate of the Stephen Belden Trophy was still in doubt after the conclusion of the playoff between Yale and Princeton, concluded yesterday at the Marshall Chess Club. Princeton reversed the play of the previous day, in which Yale won both games, when E. T. McCormick, for Princeton, defeated E. A. Wendling, while R. M. Ryder, for Yale, overstepped the time limit in his match with E. S. Jackson, and forfeited the other game. Another playoff will be staged on Jan. 12, 1935, probably at New Haven. No date has yet been fixed for the Intercollegiate League playoff between Columbia and City College, with the captains now trying to arrange a date, possibly before the start of the new year.

Five Chess Games Decided

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 29 (AP)—Five games were decided this morning in the second round of the international chess masters tournament, in which 14 experts are competing for prizes. The list of winners included Reuben Fine of New York, Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, Sanchezz Lamego and Moises Glico of this city.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

And Hubbell Leads the Deans

THOSE baseball fans who have been singing the praises of the Dean brothers and their brilliant pitching in the National League season of 1934 were no doubt surprised to learn that the official figures show that one Carl O. Hubbell of the New York Giants was the leading pitcher for the season. It is true that Hubbell did not have as good a percentage of games won as did Dizzy Dean, the more famous of the two brothers; but he did lead him in earned runs allowed, and that is the feature of pitching on which the best pitcher is determined these days. Hubbell may not have stood up as well as he did in 1933, and his team did not win the National League pennant, but it begins to look as if Hubbell had done a real pitcher's job during the season. Any pitcher who could hold the National League teams of 1934 to an average of only 2.30 runs per nine-inning game is certainly worthy of being ranked among the best, and that is what Hubbell did. The great Dizzy Dean was found for 2.65. Last year Hubbell had the excellent record of 1.66; and we can't help recalling the fact that he struck out Ruth, Foxx and Gehrig in succession in the all-star game of 1934.

Dizzy Dean Also Won Plenty of Honors

To Dizzy Dean went the honor of having the best percentage in games won and lost when he returned 30 victories and only seven defeats. This is deserving of more credit than the average fan would think, as it was the first time in 17 years that a National League pitcher had been able to win 30 games in one season. Grover Cleveland Alexander was the last one to perform such a feat when he won that number while on the staff of the Philadelphia Nationals. Dean also led in strikeouts for the third successive year with 195. He also led in shutouts with seven. To Dean and Hubbell must go most of the pitching honors for 1934, as they lead all rivals by the proverbial city block.

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Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

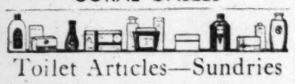
IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

PHONE 2-5111
The greatest institution of laundering and dry cleaning in the south.

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties, Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
167 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
We ship to all parts of the United States.

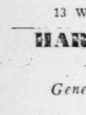
Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES


Toilet Articles—Sundries
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

Insurance of All Kinds
W. W. BAKER
Representing the Travelers Insurance Company
Associated with Green-Keyes Ins. Agency
13 WEST FLAGLER STREET

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1618
MIAMI, FLORIDA

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Allene Kohlhepp *Marge Hintz*

The Lorraine Gown Shoppe
Smart Resort Wear
17-19 LORRAINE ARCADE
Opposite First National Bank

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON, Proprietress — 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

The Little Farm
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
Why Not Buy the Best?
8370 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Open 24 hours a day

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hooked Rugs, Mats, Chair Seats
Hand Fashioned Pottery
1755 BISCAYNE BLVD.
2912 Tamiami Trail

MIRAMAR INN
HOME COOKING
Full Course Dinner 40c. Sundays 50c
1776 N. E. 2nd Court

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor Call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

MIAMI BEACH Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 52919
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

PARKVIEW SERVICE STATION
Sunoco Products
Marine Oils and Gas
331 23rd Street — Miami Beach, Fla.

ORLANDO

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOP
Artistic Hair Shaping
"EVERA" Permanent Waving
"BEAUCANO" Facials
Hair Tinting
74 South Orange Avenue
Phone 9707

DOLLAR $ CLEANERS
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
490 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
348 EAST PARK AVENUE
(Winter Park) — Telephone 6275

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3178

The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

SARASOTA

3289—Phones—7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A complete cleaning service.

EVERYTHING IS GOOD AT
Martin's
Featuring Sea Foods from Local Waters
RESTAURANT — 257 Main Street
COFFEE SHOP — Pineapple Avenue

Lightfoot Printing Co.
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
Phone 7157 — 364 West 11th Street

ST. PETERSBURG

Belle Company
MILLINERY and GOWNS
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES
5th St. and 1st Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH — TEL. 5701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE — HOME OWNED

Hairdressing

HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
PRINCESS MARTHA BEAUTY SHOP
104 FOURTH ST. N. — PHONE 6996

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD of *Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE — DIAL 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL — PHONE 6165

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
Home Owned Cleaners
Ground Floor, Snell Arcade
Pants, Suits, Coats, Dresses
Mrs. Jessie S. Beall, *Owner*

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of
R. I. LEAVENGOOD
866 CENTRAL AVE. 11 THIRD ST. NORTH

LOWREY'S — DIAL 7536
Young Folks' Toggery
346 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Quality Merchandise at most reasonable prices.

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 — A. B. Chase, Owner

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Only. Made in One Quality
Phone M-1254

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER — ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY — HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
308 FRANKLIN ST. — 303 TWIGGS

"Tampa's Favorite Shopping Place!"
VISIT FLORIDA'S LARGEST TOY DEPARTMENT
J.C. PENNEY CO.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators
Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

Ed. Davidson, Inc.

De Soto and Plymouth Dealer
Service on All Chrysler Cars
420 Okeechobee Road — Phone 4458

Your Business Solicited and Appreciated
Super Service Stores
Incorporated
Home Owned—Home Operated
Roy A. O'Bannon & John W. O'Bannon
410 Northwood Avenue — Phone 4037
"SUPERIOR SERVICE"

We KLEAN KLOTHES KLEAN
Kish Cleaners
320 First Street — Phone 6415
Clothing—Rugs—Drapes

WINTER HAVEN

Have You Been to
WINTER-HAVEN
Visit us when in Florida
GRAY'S
Distinctive Women's Wear

CARROLL SMITH
Incorporated
HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 N. Third Street — Phone 24-601

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LUX for
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

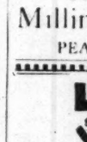
Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. — Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

GARVIN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Radios
Electrical and Radio Supplies
75 Forsyth St., N. W. — Wal. 2290

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON


MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOP
Latest Permanent Wave Methods
620½ Cherry St. — Phone 3317

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 461 — MACON, GA.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co
80 PATTON AVE — PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street — Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5101
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian — E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 — DIAL 2-0533

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON—Unlimited breakfast, baths, service; newly furnished divan bed-sitting rooms; inclusive from 25/-; cheery house. MRS. WAPLINGTON, 96 Broadhurst Gardens, N. W. 6.

POST VACANT

HAMBURG—Competent general servant, good cook, not under 25 years, wanted for family by January 15th. MARSCHNER, Steindamm 142. Tel. 88 30 between 11 and 12 o'clock.

POST WANTED

GERMAN from Rumania (Siebenbürgen), good standing, offers willing services as lady housekeeper or companion; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 92, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 59 A, Berlin NW 7, Germany.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS (Luxembourg) — Comfortable room with bathroom, balcony; usage parlour; refined family; frs. 380.- monthly. Madame BETZ, 1 rue Médicis.

Europe

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 3 Flora 0178 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56. Speisez., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster. Mässige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln N Müllerstr 63 Tel D 6 Wedding 0785
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

FRANKFURT a/M.

Seit 70 Jahren
UHREN u. SCHMUCK christ
Alpina—Gruen—Uhren
Eigene Reparatur-Werkstätten — Am Goethehaus ECKE Weissadlergasse
Watches and Jewellery
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
CARSCH & CO.
an der Zeil
Spezialhaus allerersten Ranges für Herren-, Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung. Feine Massschneiderei. Auto- und Livree-Kleidung. Herren-Wäsche etc.

HALBERSTADT a. HARZ

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Hugo Meinel
Halberstadt, Martiniplan 5
Gitarren, Mandolinen, Violinen, Akkordeon, Mundharmonika, Trommeln, Schallplatten, Saiten, Noten. Reparaturen sachgemäss und preiswert.

QUEDLINBURG a Harz

TOILET ARTICLES
MAX GOLDBACH
Pölkenstr. 1 u. 2 — Tel. 1005
PHOTO—FARBEN—TOILETTE-ARTIKEL
Photosachen lass Goldbach machen!

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. VAN EERTEN
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac. Gilliastr. 30. Tel: 550934. Trams 1-21
Atelier voor Moderniseeren en Repareeren Bontmantels. Sjawls - Vossen.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

PIANO LESSONS
KERSTIN RUNBÄCK
Röda Bergsbrinken 9 — Tel. 313721

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.619, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE — ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BIEL—MADRETSCH
H. GUGGISBERG
Butchers - Charcuterie
Dauerwurst zum Rohessen
Milde Rauchwaren

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

LAUSANNE

FINEST GROCERIES
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

'OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 — Tel. 36.53
(TAILOR)

ZURICH

DEBRUNNER
FEINGLÄTTEREI - FEINWASCHEREI
Alfred Escherstr. 58 Part., Direkt beim Mythenschloss. Tel. 51.952
LAUNDRY

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa's
SMARTEST STORES!
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
also Trading as
BLINMANS
in Johannesburg

At any of Cleghorns Stores you will find an amazing variety of Goods, and considering the high standard of quality the prices are exceedingly competitive—It's good if its from Cleghorns.

Arrange to meet them in
CLEGHORNS CAFÉ

PHONE 5-1646 — Head Office and Works Draklow Street, Woodstock
The MODEL
Launderers
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality and Service

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET — Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

DURBAN

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street — Phone 1121

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. — Phone 1932

HENWOODS
FOR — ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery. Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3306

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. — Phone 3299 central
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET — Phone Cen. 3055

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality — *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 — Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Fanny Farmers Tea Rooms
OUR COLD MEAT DISHES
are as famous as our
CAKES and PASTRIES
Galantine of Chicken
Dariole of Chicken
Canape of Caviar
and numerous other tasty lines are being readily sold. See our dainty window at

"Fanny"
62 KERK STREET
Phone Cen. 2142/3 — Box 6818

Be Assured!—
in Good Clothes
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE — COSTUMES
Swanston Street, F. 2211 — and SUITS from £2.8.0.

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stoip, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
5 Heiman's Building — Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 — P. O. Box 1239

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

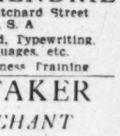
PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG Co-Operative Society Ltd.
133 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY.

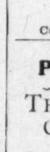
AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent

THE WALDORF,
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne — Tel. C. 3061

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2


DRESSMAKING
Exclusive — Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares — Tel. L. 2976

TYPISTE
Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 — MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.

BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

MANTON'S
NEW DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STORE

Built in the Year of Victoria's Centenary
A fitting Culmination to our 8 Magic Years
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY. LTD.
Bourke St. Melbourne C.1

TEAS, DINNERS, LUNCHEONS — *Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C.1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
CENTENARY VISITORS!
AT
BOND'S A Busy Corner for MILLINERY
C. 5998
283 LT. COLLINS ST. — MELBOURNE

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE — Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL — 55 William St
Tel. C. 2001
TEL. C. 4556

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE
Floor 8 Nicholas Bldgs. — 37 Swanston Street Melbourne — F.2794

YOUR WATCH
Why not take it to the man who does the job?
McEwan House
343 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
PHONE F 6881
J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST

The PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES, LAMPS AND SHADES, TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
"Over the Wattle" — 374 Little Collins St.

RICHARDS SHOES
Central 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
6p
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly — 358 COLLINS ST.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
28 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU. 6518
VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

SPEED'S SHOE STORES Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel St., Windsor, and 248 Carlisle St., Balaclava
WIN. 1537
Our Speciality: "Valenela" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½. Dunlop-Perdrisu Rubber Footwear

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
formerly practising as
WALTER & BOWKER
115 ELIZABETH STREET,
PHONE F 4458 — "Next McEwans"

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water — Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
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AUSTRALIA

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(Continued)

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'AUSTRALIA

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Daily Features

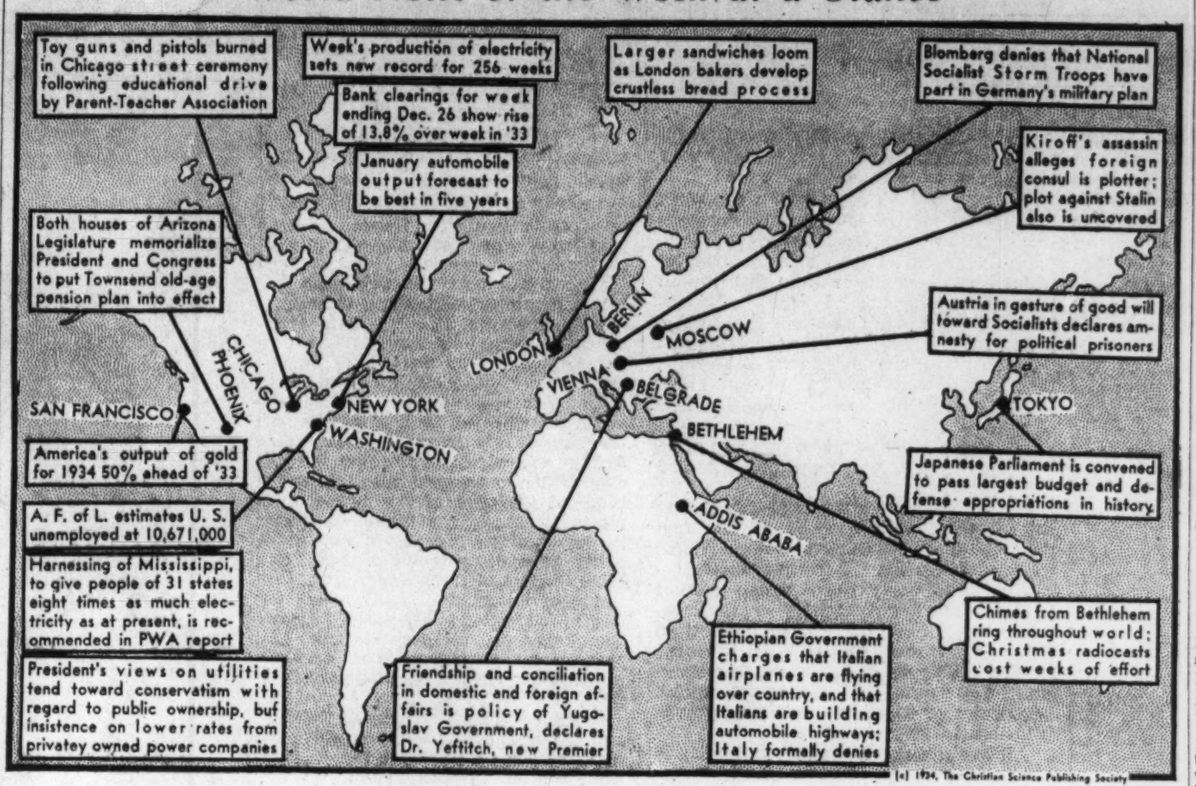
Yucca Jim

Less Gun-Totin'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT USED to be that gentle little school ma'ams with softness in their voices an' love in their hearts was trusted with teachin' the young ideas how to shoot. Then some militarists comes ridin' along. "Now, this," they states enthusiastic, "meets with our hearty approval, but how can young ideas learn to shoot without any guns?" That, I reckon, accounts for the R. O. T. C. in our schools, enforced military trainin' in some of our colleges, an' cadet troops in our cradle rolls. It might also explain the war heroics in some of our history books, an' the preparedness propaganda dispensed with the Three R's. Speakin' of preparedness, I got grave suspicions that if we backtracked this here agitation for enlarged navies, military trainin' for schools, an' so on, we would find it emanatin' pretty largely from them which has preparedness for sale in large quantities an' them which depends on preparedness an' war for their jobs. I have noted real regular that when any evil gets its head up that-a-way, an' takes its stride so plumb confident, it is sure to step into a prairie-dog hole an' pile up, so I ain't surprised at investigations of armaments, an' the general agitation from the world for peace an' less gun-totin'.—*Yucca Jim.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Toy guns and pistols burned in Chicago street ceremony following educational drive by Parent-Teacher Association
Week's production of electricity sets new record for 256 weeks
Larger sandwiches loom as London bakers develop crustless bread process
Blomberg denies that National Socialist Storm Troops have part in Germany's military plan
Bank clearings for week ending Dec. 26 show rise of 13.8% over week in '33
January automobile output forecast to be best in five years
Kiroff's assassin alleges foreign consul is plotter; plot against Stalin also is uncovered
Both houses of Arizona Legislature memorialize President and Congress to put Townsend old-age pension plan into effect
Austria in gesture of good will toward Socialists declares amnesty for political prisoners
Japanese Parliament is convened to pass largest budget and defense appropriations in history
America's output of gold for 1934 50% ahead of '33
A. F. of L. estimates U. S. unemployed at 10,671,000
Harnessing of Mississippi, to give people of 31 states eight times as much electricity as at present, is recommended in PWA report
President's views on utilities tend toward conservatism with regard to public ownership, but insistence on lower rates from privatey owned power companies
Friendship and conciliation in domestic and foreign affairs is policy of Yugoslav Government, declares Dr. Yefttitch, new Premier
Ethiopian Government charges that Italian airplanes are flying over country, and that Italians are building automobile highways; Italy formally denies
Chimes from Bethlehem ring throughout world; Christmas radiocasts cost weeks of effort
CHICAGO
PHOENIX
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
BELGRADE
BETHLEHEM
ADDIS ABABA
TOKYO

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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lasting Christmas Gifts

Los Angeles.

THROUGH the rush and hurry of Christmas preparations, the recollection of three of last year's gifts shines forth, eclipsing all the other remembrances received. They came before the Christmas Day, and the first shall be called

Window Shopping

Surfeited with seeing too much glittering merchandise, a shopper sank into her streetcar seat with a sense of impatience at traffic delays. Watching the surging crowd, she saw two little boys with noses pressed against the pane, peering into the fairyland of the city's most beautiful shop-window display.

The older one talked to the younger boy, and by gently leading tried to hurry him, evidently toward home. But Six Year's little legs could carry him no farther. Thereupon Eight Year, telling little brother to look while he rode, braced himself, hitched up his tattered pants, and packed the little fellow on his back.

The look of relief on the face of little Six Year Old had completely routed the shopper's impatience, and the packages of gifts in her lap took on a new significance in the presence of such real love.

The Janitor's Gift

The second gift came when the office manager returned to the office late one evening, to finish work neglected because of too much excitement and flurry over the approaching Christmas party, and found the colored janitor and his wife on their knees, hand polishing the linoleum floor.

Very much embarrassed, the janitor explained that he had so greatly appreciated his job, and his wife had so much enjoyed sharing in the work, that they too wanted to contribute something to the office party. Thinking there might be desire for dancing, they had decided to slick the floor.

All attending that party were happy to toast these absent guests (whom they had never even seen, their work being done at night) and dancing feet tripped lighter because of their unselfish love and share in the festivity.

A Director's Merry Christmas

The third gift was from one of the greatest in the organization to one of the least. In spite of the gayety of the party, there was an undertone of sadness, as three of the staff were to be released at the end of the year because of finished work. Two had other positions in view, but the little stenographer seemed to be facing a difficult new year.

At the very close of the party, as good-bys were being said, a telephone call brought this happy message: "This is Director G. The board has just adjourned its meeting and I could not call earlier. If Miss S—— has already gone, please notify her that she is to be transferred to my office instead of being dismissed at the end of the year.

"I am very happy about this. It takes a load off my mind, now that all three of these people are cared for. I should like Miss S—— to know today, please, that she may enjoy her Christmas without worry about her position. I am depending upon you to notify her, and Merry Christmas to you."

Over and above his responsibility for millions of dollars worth of business, this busy director had considered the untroubled holiday of a little stenographer worthy of his personal attention, that she, and he too, might have a Merry Christmas.

Like a benediction, the beauty of these three gifts has glowed to stay extravagant buying of gifts, and to reveal the radiance of true giving.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Annihilates—The *h* is there to be sounded.

Brethren—The *r*'s are to be kept before the *e*'s.

Canaan — Preferably *Kay'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Civil—The second vowel is also a short *i*, not a short *u*.

Corporeal, incorporeal — The first *o* in each is sounded circumflex as in corn; the second long as in pole.

Divers—*Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in maker).

Family—Three syllables.

Finity — *Fin'-ih-ty* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity). Some public speakers prefer to pattern this word after "finite" by sounding each *i* long, but the practice is making little headway.

Grievously — Since there is no *i* after the *v*, the word has only three syllables.

Inculcates—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Jeshurun — A symbolic name for Israel (spelled also "Jesurun"), derived from Hebrew *Yeshuruwn*, "upright." Pronounced preferably *Jesh'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in unite, second short).

Memorial—*Me-mo'-rih-al* (*e* as in create, *o* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short). Some readers, influenced by the sound of the *e* in "memory," "memorize," etc., sound the first vowel in "memorial" short, but they are in the minority.

Omni — Both vowels short, *om'-nih*.

Rahab — *Ray'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

Revelator — The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary wisely shifts principal accent to the first syllable, leaving the third with secondary stress.

Sidon — *Si'-don* (long *i*, *o* clipped-short).

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Transitional — Now preferably *tran-zish'-un-al*. The former first-choice *-sizh'-* did not conform to popular usage.

Version—The new Webster's gives ample authority to those who would pronounce this word *vur'-zhun* instead of *vur'-shun*. In America, the first pronunciation is undoubtedly the popular one.

Vote on "indissoluble"—A total of 375 readers favor *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*; 65 would keep the preferred accent on the second syllable, *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l*.

Considering the qualifications of the group polled, and the size of the majority, we unhesitatingly cast our lot with those who favor *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*. In fact, we have already adopted it, and have so notified the publishers of Webster's.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Facts and Figures

I AM employed in a newspaper office, spending 40 minutes going to my work and 40 minutes at the end of the day returning home. By using these 80 minutes, plus 70 minutes each evening, I have two and a half hours a day that I can devote to reading newspapers, magazines, and books.

Early last summer I began the compilation of short paragraphs from 12 to 30 words in length; and I arranged these paragraphs in groups under the caption of "Facts and Figures." I sent 10 of these groups to a Southern newspaper, offering them at the rate per 1000 words generally paid for typing.

The material was accepted, and the feature is now running daily, for which I am paid $3 weekly. This, in a year, will give me $150, enough to clothe me; and in addition, this gives me experience that I am sure will be useful. Cora B. H.

Remember?

When there were no screens in doors or windows, but round screen covers were used on the table to protect the food?

—*Mrs. Jane A. C., Detroit*

When the ladies wore 14-inch hatpins in their "Merry Widow" hats, and sported chatelaine bags hooked onto the front of their skirts?

—*Mrs. Josephine W. H., New York*

In Lighter Vein

There's Loyalty!

Boy Friend (earnestly): "I would do anything for you. Test me anything!"

She: "Would you come to my rescue in distress?"

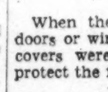
He: "Absolutely! It wouldn't make any difference what you were wearing!"

The Important Point

He had been trying all the evening to summon enough courage to tell her. It was a thing that required a great deal of pluck. She was his ideal. Slim, brown-eyed, with beautiful golden hair. As he gazed at her he finally made up his mind. "Darling," he said, "if I asked you to be my wife, what would be the outcome?"

"It depends," she answered, "on the income."—*Lewisham and Catford Guide.*

Restaurant Tact



The manager in an elite restaurant was horrified when a patron tied his napkin around his neck. Calling a boy, he asked him to make the gentleman understand, as tactfully as he could, that such things were not done.

The boy approached and asked seriously: "Shave or haircut, sir?"

Three's a Crowd

Henry W. Boyden of Portland, Maine, Submits His Three of a Kind to the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Screens and the Shoes

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

IN A certain Island in the Great Ocean, and if thou shalt inquire of me the name thereof, I will not tell it unto thee; the inhabitants aforetime were Cannibals and Heathen. And there came a Missionary and taught them that they should worship the Living and True God, and they turned from their idols of wood and of stone. And afterward came a Merchantman; for wheresoever the Gospel doth go, there do men buy Spades and Spelling Books and Plows and Pianos and Pills. And he took his pay in Copra, and in the Oil of the Cocoanut and in Pearls.

And he found among the Natives a good market for nearly all of his stock save only for his Shoes. For the people of that Island had ever gone Barefoot. . . . And they said Behold, we were born barefoot, and so were our fathers.

But the Missionary builded a new House for the Worship of God, and it had a floor of Wood. And when he walked, then did his Shoes squeak. Likewise did the Shoes of the Missionary's Wife.

And the next day did the Chief of that Island and the Chief of his Wives come unto the Merchantman, and say, Sell unto us Shoes, and give us those that Squeak, and behold, here are Two Goodly Pearls.

And they picked out Shoes that squeaked much.

Then did that Merchant try on all his Shoes and readjust the Prices on the basis of Sound Business. For those Shoes that squeaked little did he mark up a little, but those that squeaked much, of those did he multiply the price.

Now the people wore shoes only on the Sabbath, for the Shoes did not squeak in the Sand. Howbeit, in the Sanctuary, there did they squeak much, and Front Seats were at a Premium.

And the Merchantman sent a Letter by a Passing Steamer, and he ordered Many More Shoes.

But suddenly the Inhabitants ceased to buy Shoes. And the Merchantman knew not the reason. Therefore did he go to the Sanctuary upon the Sabbath. And he beheld how the people came with their Shoes under their arm, and put them on at the door of the Sanctuary, and wore them down the Aisle, and then removed them and passed them out of the Window for others to wear as they entered the House of God. For the Co-operative Idea had hit that Island, and it was nigh unto ruining business.

So the merchantman considered. And shortly before the Ship was expected that was to bring his Shoes, he said unto the Missionary, Behold, the Windows of the House of God must be open to the winds, because the Climate is hot; but it is not seemly that they should admit Flies and Mosquitoes. Behold, I have long contemplated making a Gift to the Sanctuary; I will fit it out with Fly Screens.

And the Missionary was glad, and the Merchantman did even as he said, and he made the Wire Screens Very Tight, so that No Mosquito could get through, and how much less a Shoe.

Therefore did the Shoe Business revive on that Island, and it continueth good even unto this day.

This Parable might be used to teach that it doth ever reward a man to be generous toward the Sanctuary and to do those things that please the Preacher. But that is not the lesson, beloved.

Behold, the human mind is Queer, and men who seek the Truth, seek it for divers reasons. There are those who desire Truth in the inward parts, and who buy the Truth for its own sake and sell it not. But others think they love the Truth who love the sound of Fine Phrases, and the use of words that feel good in the mouth. These are they that buy not the Shoe but the Squeak. And they are many. But be not thou like unto them; but rather let thy feet be shod with righteousness, and with the preparation of the Gospel of peace.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Anna the Prophetess

THIS woman is mentioned in Luke 2:36ff. and is further described as being "the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser," or, rather, "Asher." Her exact age is not stated, though, since she had had seven years of married life, followed by 87 years of widowhood, it is assumed that she was well over 100 at that time.

Her devotion to the ideals of Judaism is attested by the reference to her constant attendance at the temple and her observance of fasting and prayer; while, like Simeon, she joyfully and unhesitatingly accepted the infant Jesus as the Messiah when Joseph and Mary presented him in the temple "according to the law of the Lord" (verse 39).

Thereafter, Anna, like the shepherds on an earlier occasion (2:17) proceeded to spread the good tidings of the Saviour's birth, especially to those who, like herself, eagerly awaited the redemption which the prophets had predicted (verse 38).

Things of Beauty

A river steamer making the rapids.

The full moon coming out through rain-drenched clouds.

—*Mrs. Ella J. R., Kelso, Wash.*

A snow-blanketed world on a still morning.

Sunbeam on a ruby-throated humming bird.

Apple orchard in bloom.

—*Mrs. May P. McB., Vicksburg, Miss.*

Breakfast in a bright, clean kitchen, the teakettle singing over a crackling fire in a shiny stove.

Sunshine falling between bare branches of maple trees on a carpet of gold.

—*Tillie O., Ingallston, Mich.*

The happy illumination of a child's face when a hint enables him to solve a vexing problem.

—*Sarah K., Minneapolis*

Daily Anecdote

Haydn at Work

FREDERIC II presented to Haydn, the composer, a diamond ring. When Haydn seated himself to compose he declared that unless the ring was upon his finger he could not work.

Nor was this Haydn's only whim. Whenever he was to compose he would dress himself with the greatest care in his best suit, and powder his wig as carefully as if he were to appear in public. The paper he used had to be the finest, and his manuscript shows that the notes were written with such care that they might almost have been engraved.

When all was in readiness he would cast about for some romance, adventure, or incident that would lend itself to translation into music.

Quotation for Today

BETTER mend one fault in yourself than a hundred in your neighbor.

—ELBERT HUBBARD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Out, Snubs!*

By CARMACK

Went down to the Busy Boulevard with the Boss today—
We went into a store and the Boss climbed up into a strange looking chair—
BARBER SHOP
And a man began to cut off a lot of his hair!—
"Hey," I wiggled. "Let me out of here, please"—
"That's no place for this pup," I said to myself—"With the weather getting chillier and chillier I don't want anybody cutting a lot of my hair off, no sir-ee!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inventory and Anticipation

The World's Week

THE week that bridges between an old year and a new one is commonly one of introspection and anticipation rather than action. The space between Christmas and New Year conduces to reflection on the past and speculation as to the future. In business houses of many nations it is employed as a time for inventory—and so may it profitably be used in taking stock of our mental household and that of the world about us.

What are the manifestations of the world's thinking? In large part they are disturbing rather than reassuring and call for faith and courage in the reading. They call for constant recollection that the spiritual, real nature of man is often very different from the outward seeming, and that diligence and good will win more victories than the sword.

Possibly foremost in the week's events is the long-prepared action of Japan in denouncing the Washington Naval Treaty, thus ending after 1936 the limitations that have applied to naval armaments since 1922. What the effect of this will be on naval construction programs remains to be seen, but misgivings are plentiful and the threatened costs of an armament race hang nowhere more heavily than over the national budget of Japan herself.

Italy and Ethiopia, too, figure in the week's news with charges and countercharges of aggression into each other's territory on the dimly defined boundaries of that African state. In the background looms a picture of deliberate and avowed militarization embarked upon in Italy by Mussolini and a question as to what use this girded and bayoneted state eventually will be put. There the costs are figured not only in the price of armored cars but also in the absorption of time and energies of Italian citizens in military duties from the ages of 6 to 55.

In the Saar, however, the world is treated to the heartening spectacle of an international police force operating under League of Nations authority to insure settlement by peaceful plebiscite of a question that threatened hostile outbreaks. To be sure, this policing by what might be the nucleus of an international army has its expenses, but how paltry they are compared to the costs of a war!

Coming to the United States one finds the week's affairs enlivened by developments in the electric power controversy, with the nation's largest city preparing to produce its own current and with a plan being issued for a nationwide power network, beginning in the Mississippi Valley. At the same time various expectations fill the air as to what President Roosevelt's budget message will bring forth and how much larger debts it will envisage. All this impresses the point that peace has its costs no less than war, and that insight is necessary in determining what is justified of these.

But while America discusses these issues in open forum and while Austria and Yugoslavia confer Christmas amnesty for political prisoners, the world is shocked—at least that portion of it which has not become dulled to barbarities—by the summary execution in Russia of more than 100 persons for connection, some times remote, with opposition activities uncovered in the assassination of a Soviet official. The price of repression and terrorism is continued violence.

All this mention of costs is not designed to imply that costs are an evil in themselves to be avoided to the point of inaction. Costs enter into every activity, good or bad. The merchant without costs would have nothing to sell. But the question is, when taking inventory, have we bought wisely? Are the goods on our shelves worth the price? Or have we stocked up on the wrong things?

Even a cursory glance over the nations today must make it apparent that the world is vastly overstocked with suspicion, greed, vindictiveness, recklessness, cowardice and indolence. If coming years are to realize the profits to civilization that our more hopeful anticipations picture then there must be a heavy writing off of these tainted stocks and mankind must lay in greater supplies of understanding, generosity, courage, industry, faith and fortitude.

What's So Funny?

AFTER the public has had the fun of reading about the political controversy that has broken forth over Governor Ely's recent wholesale appointments, it may soberly ask, "What am I laughing at?" To all appearances the joke is on the public.

Governor Ely has displayed undisputed political cleverness by naming Joseph J. Leonard, former head of the Boston Finance Commission, as Boston Police Commissioner; and Eugene C. Hultman, former Boston Police Commissioner, as head of the Metropolitan District Commission. These appointments have been heralded as a political coup. They transferred two of Governor-elect James M. Curley's political enemies from positions he could have assailed to posts possibly beyond his reach.

Political ends were adroitly served and political realists are much amused. But why should the public laugh? The public confronts a very grim war on crime. It might have been well served by an expert in this war. Experts are available. Little is known of Mr. Leonard's knowledge of police problems, but it is certain he is no expert.

It is not charged that Governor Ely chose a thoroughly unqualified man to protect the lives and property of a great city, but that neither he nor the Council made selections of positive and outstanding merit. To make the whole matter doubly unpalatable, there are deep-rooted convictions expressed that spite, political friendship and questions of strategy intervened between the Governor's action and the public interest.

If the public will view this specific manifestation of the high art of politics from all angles, it may receive an excellent object lesson in why some of its major problems are not solved.

Of course, the present controversy with its obvious menace to public welfare emphasized the need for speedy divorcement of the police commissionership from politics, a remedy advocated by Mr. Hultman the very day he became the beneficiary of political largesse.

Is It Cricket? Ask the "Ump"

THE Marylebone Cricket Club has legislated at last against the direly controversial "body-line" form of bowling by the simple process of defining it as "the persistent and systematic bowling of fast, short-pitching balls at the batsman standing clear of his wicket."

Such bowling is held to constitute "a direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman," and is declared, in a recent special pronunciamento from Lord's, to be "an offense against the spirit of the game," punishable therefore by the umpires in the course of their ordinary duties under Rule 43, which reads in part: "The umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play . . . and all disputes shall be determined by them. . . ."

There, in a belated, negative, diplomatic and thoroughly cricket-like manner, is produced the evaded solution of a burning problem that threatened to incinerate the very "ashes" of test-match cricket and seriously disturb the happy relationships of Australia and the motherland. In theory, cricketers now know exactly what is forbidden. In practice the umpires will decide whether the forbidden thing is taking place. And the word of the umpire is final in cricket, as in every other sport worthy of the name.

Find the Accident-Prone Driver

A COMPETENT authority on motor traffic points out that the main significance in any driver's record lies not in the gravity of the accident or accidents in which he has been involved, but in the frequency of those accidents. The statement deserves to be acted upon by all central authorities in their efforts to reduce the appalling total of automobile mishaps.

The problem is to root out the "accident-prone" motor vehicle operator. Under a system ideal from the standpoint of safety, every accident, no matter how slight, would be reported. When it became apparent that a motorist was establishing a record as an accident-prone individual, permanent revocation of the permit to drive would follow.

Conditions indicate clearly that such a plan is necessary to insure progress toward safety. The accident list is at its highest level. What needs to be done is to remove permanently from the streets and highways drivers guilty of continued carelessness or recklessness.

A Table for Birds

WIND-DRIVEN snowflakes give timeliness to the plea issued by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, for feeding and protection of wild birds during the cold months ahead. When snow lays a mantle over the land, it closes Birdland's cupboard so securely that many perish.

Winter food placed on trays well off the ground should be made up as largely as possible from screenings and waste from grain mills and from scraps of food unsuitable for human consumption, according to the federal agency. Trimmings of suet, fat and pork rinds which would be thrown out as grease if cooked with meat are so much "turkey" to the wintering birds. All it costs to help the birds is a little foresight, consideration and effort.

But what a recompense is offered to the man, woman or child who builds a feeding station and watches the many kinds of birds who flock to that "table"! From a curtained window with book in hand, one can learn to identify the guests. Soon they become individuals with names and their antics are highly amusing. But aside from the entertainment and humane values, it is well to consider that these birds are an asset to the community. Where birds are many, tree and garden pests are few. With the recompense high and the cost exceedingly low, feeding the birds this winter offers an opportunity for enjoyable service.

Plea for Democracy

Book of the Day

"THE world is in a bad way . . . this book . . . proposes certain changes in ordinary men and women, to be achieved mainly by themselves. . . . It is, therefore, an appeal to that sense of community in ordinary folk which has saved civilization from violence in the past, but now requires a new effort from us, the common people."

After I had read THE CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY, by C. Delisle Burns (London: Allen and Unwin. 5s.) I had to look through it again until I could find these phrases; the reason was that I found myself somewhat uncertain of what this book might be—or rather to whom it might be addressed, for it is quite plain that what it is is a primer of citizenship during the next generation. It is admirably written and argued, with the usual balanced judgment of the author and his occasional felicity of phrase, as where he speaks of the "loneliness and insecurity of a decaying social order." It takes the idea of the common good, the "sense of community," and pursues it into various fields to show how it may be enlarged and broadened to meet all the complex circumstances of modern civilization (principally, of course, by education).

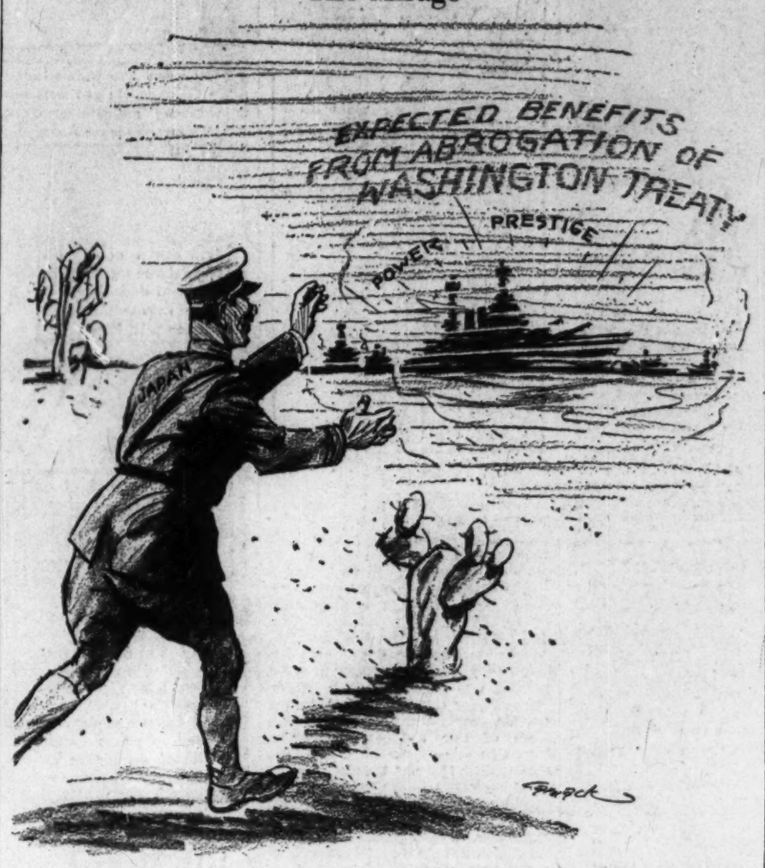
It does all this with admirable lucidity and reason; and yet I found myself wondering why the book seemed to miss fire, and I concluded, with all due respect to Mr. Delisle Burns, that it was because I did not believe that the right people would read it.

It is addressed to ordinary folk, yet, as we might have guessed from the fact that Mr. Delisle Burns includes himself among them, this can hardly be meant seriously. If it were, the author would have to be told that ordinary folk do not read books with titles like this one. On the other hand the form of address seems to have concealed from the author himself the fact that a great deal of his book is too elementary for any student serious enough to read a book of this length on politics. It thus falls rather sadly between two stools—sadly, because there is a part of the book which is serious and original enough to be worth the attention of many students.

This part of the book deals with "that good which is government," considered as part of the common good for which all men strive; and with how this good is worth while, not merely in common justice, but for the sake of all those qualities of character and mind by which civilization grows and survives. It points out that dictatorship carries in itself the seeds of its own decay, in that it stifles in its fear of rebellion even that constructive criticism which would help it to survive, and because it causes the citizens to shun politics and maintains in office the inefficient and the interested who are most ready to resent such criticism.

Democracy does not merely live by education. It *is* education, as much of the administrators as of those whose affairs they administer, and what man is so presumptuous as to say that he has nothing to learn? ALAN M. WELLS

The Mirage



Holidays in Buenos Aires

THE time was the holiday season; the place, Buenos Aires. I anxiously asked the *verdulero*: "Isn't Christmas a holiday?"

"*Si, Señora,*" he patiently replied as he stooped to rearrange his basket. Each morning when he came to my door I could hardly resist buying something from him, the fruits and vegetables were so tempting in their beds of green leaves; and then, too, he had proved to be a source of considerable information. But feeling that I must learn something more definite about Christmas and not understanding why there had been no evidence of a Christmas rush in the stores, I continued,

"Don't you give presents on Christmas?"

"No, *Señora,*" he answered and I gathered from his conversation, which he punctuated with many gestures and much shrugging of the shoulders, that it was only another church holiday.

"Well! well!" I burst out in English, "this is a topsy turvy world—no presents on Christmas and summer in December!"

"*Si, Señora,*" he politely replied, not having understood a word of what I said.

When I heard the church bells loudly ringing at midnight on December twenty-fourth I recalled what my friend, the *verdulero*, had told me a few days before, about Christmas being a church holiday; and as I was interested to learn the customs of this new home of mine, I stepped out on the balcony to see what was going on in the streets below. I could feel a solemn hush in the air as I watched the crowds hastening to commemorate, by their humble devotion, the birth of the Bethlehem Babe.

Yes, Christmas was just another drowsy summer church holiday.

* * *

A few days after Christmas my maid informed me that the garbageman was at the door and the dignified greeting of "*feliz navedad y ano nuevo*" from him and his family, that the card conveyed, pleased me greatly; so not wishing to be outdone, to be found less courteous than even the garbageman, I told the maid to extend to him Christmas greetings from my family. She hesitated a moment and as I looked at her inquiringly, she exclaimed.

"Oh, *Señora,* don't you know that you are expected to give him a *peso* and return his card so that he can use it at the next door?" I obeyed, inwardly commenting that this was a trifle different. The parade of "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" wishers continued several days, for there were a large number who thought they were deserving of being remembered, so many in fact that I began to wonder if it would ever stop; and I could but conclude that the *verdulero* was mistaken—the *Señora* did indeed give presents!

On New Year's Eve we expectantly joined a group who were dining in a little German restaurant just off the *Avenida de Mayo,* and there we found intermingling in holiday goodfellowship almost every nationality. When we had finished our dinner of weiners and sauerkraut, we sat anxiously awaiting the arrival of the New Year—and such a racket as the coming of the New Year can make in Buenos Aires! Bells ring, whistles blow and shouts of Happy New Year are heard on every side; but somehow at a time like this, each is true to his mother tongue.

Suddenly and to our amazement the lights in the restaurant went out and we saw, marching to the strains of the German orchestra, the *propetario,* carrying a representation of the "Spirit of the New Year" ablaze with candles and, in his wake, followed the entire staff of waiters, every one carrying a lighted candle and a tray filled with doughnuts of which we were invited to partake.

* * *

Soon after the first of the year the streets and stores began to present all the hustle and bustle of any city, town or hamlet in the United States around Christmas time. With children busily selecting toys and everybody buying what seemed to be presents, I, too, became so enthusiastic that I bought Maggie, my maid, a handkerchief and carried it home to ask her: "Why all the activity in the stores?"

She beamingly replied, the handkerchief having accomplished its purpose, "It is near *El dia de los reyes, senora.*"

Not understanding what the rush in the stores had to do with the Kings Day, I continued, "Why is everyone hurrying to buy now?"

She explained that they observed the sixth of January much the same as it was done in the Bible where the Wise Men carried gifts to Jesus of Nazareth and, of course, just as we do at Christmas, they exchange presents with their loved ones and have reunions with their families on this day.

* * *

At the holiday season in this glowing land south of the equator, foreigners do the best they can to make things seem like home—the Englishman has his charades; the American his Christmas tree, his turkey and pumpkin pie—but with rather poor success. Christmas time is homecoming time, and each one resolves to try to spend the holidays next year in his own country. M. D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Effort to Elucidate

By Frank L. Perrin

A CORRESPONDENT not at all given to flattery writes from a little city on the western edge of California to say that he finds it really difficult to follow what may, in fact, be the meandering line of argument in a recent article of mine which was entitled "Standing Room Only." In it there was some not very profound discussion of the related problems of vagrancy and jail populations, and the enforced or decreed idleness of those obliged to accept aid from federal or local agencies because they are not permitted to work for wages less than the scale insisted upon by labor unions.

As a matter of fact my critical correspondent has some justification for so literally misconstruing what was said. The onus was not laid on any particular person, organization, or union. So the writer of the letter inquires, parenthetically and somewhat naïvely, if the allusion is to Henry Ford. It is not, and this for obvious reasons. And perhaps this acknowledged suspicion that it might have been explains the difficulty experienced in following through while attempting to read the article as a whole at one sitting.

Mr. Ford, so far as I know, has never stood in the way of those who are willing to work for a fair or living wage. On the contrary, he has provided employment for thousands, sometimes against the expressed opposition of the same organization leaders, who, even now, demand that those who hope to remain loyal must refuse to work except at a prescribed scale of wages, even if they thereby become dependents.

* * *

One difficulty in this emergency which exists and seems somewhat stubbornly to persist is a lack of realization that the problem is one which affects employing capital just as seriously as it affects those who need or seek employment. Now, or at some time, there must be reached that common ground upon which both or all may stand harmoniously and beneficially. That ground has been found in previous periods of economic depression, and it can be found again, even at the sacrifice of some supposed advantage gained by voluntary or imposed regimentation or domination. There is no paved highway or royal route out of the dismal swamp of economic distress resulting from blundering selfishness or stubborn ignorance.

The agencies which have been set up by government authority can serve, obviously, only as temporary expedients in holding to a reasonably even keel the economic craft which is buffeting contrary winds and currents. There must be substituted eventually, and it is hoped finally, that individual initiative, collectively expressed because of unanimity of aim and purpose, which has made America great and progressive. That individuality is being expressed now by hundreds of thousands of men and women of all ages who cheerfully and courageously accept opportunities to work for the support of themselves and families at such wages as those who employ them are able to pay.

* * *

These independent workers are not seeking to tear down or destroy those organizations which in times of greater prosperity have dignified labor and made it conscious of its rightful place in the economic structure. It is they who stand now in the breach, with courage to assert their own independence, willing to do, in the end, for their less far-seeing compatriots, what was once done for the united ranks. This is to restore, by the only process possible, a common basis of co-operation.

The restoration of this basis is what may be hoped for and expected if expression can be given to "a clearer understanding and appreciation of common individual rights and opportunities." The quoted phrase is one of those whose logic or meaning my correspondent found it difficult to follow.

Those who would insist that the economic *status quo* be maintained will find it somewhat difficult to convince those who disagree that present conditions of unemployment and dependence are to be preferred to independence even at a temporarily lower wage. Those who stand in the way of workers who prefer work at even a lower wage to idleness and a dole, by whatever name it may be called, are not the employers who are struggling to find a way out.

The Wide Horizon

Time Lag Imperils Peace

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

NOT long ago two men flew from England to Melbourne in less than three days. "This may save the peace of the world," I thought. Then I remembered that in the summer of 1909, when Blériot flew across the English Channel, I had exclaimed: "England is no longer an island." Notwithstanding 100 air raids on London during the war, British strategists took twenty-five years to perceive this truth. Last July, Mr. Baldwin made a sensation by saying, figuratively, "our frontier is on the Rhine."

A principal danger to peace lies in the time lag between seeing and doing. This time lag gives a chance to obsolete notions. Such notions prompted the recent British Industrial Mission to Manchoukuo and Japan, with its propaganda for a revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That mission was the outcome of a belief—sedulously fostered in London—that we blundered when we put an end to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1921, "merely to please the Americans," and that we ought now to link up again "with our old ally."

* * *

So active and so influential were the belated wiseacres who held this belief that General Smuts felt bound, when last in England, to give them a warning. While advocating friendliness toward Japan, he bade Great Britain remember that, if one of her feet is firmly planted in Europe, her other foot is, through the Dominions, as firmly planted "in the outer and newer world where the United States already plays so great a part." He added:

> The Dominions have even stronger affiliations with the United States than Great Britain has. There is a community of outlook, of interests, and perhaps of ultimate destiny between the Dominions and the United States, which in essence is only the first and most important of them. Through the Dominions British policy is ultimately tied up with the United States in a very profound sense that goes much deeper than the occasional jars which, perhaps, are more acutely felt at any particular moment. That fundamental affinity, coming from the past, stretching to the future, is, or must be, the real foundation of all British foreign policy. Any policy which ignores it, or runs counter to it, is calculated to have a disruptive effect on the Commonwealth as a whole. We are here on bedrock, which we ignore at our peril.

* * *

This warning went home. South African Boer though he be, General Smuts has the ear of the British public on these great matters. He knows that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not brought to an end at the Washington Conference of 1921 "merely to please the Americans," and that the decision to end it was dictated mainly by care for the cohesion of the British Commonwealth.

Up to the summer of 1921 the British Government favored a policy based on the idea that Great Britain, both as the ally of Japan—though not her ally against the United States—and as an Asiatic power, ought to strive for peace in the Pacific by holding the balance even between Japan and the United States. The British Imperial Conference of July, 1921, made hay of this idea; and by the time the British delegation reached Washington in the following November, it had been practically abandoned. I have strong reason to think that its folly was then understood by the leading statesmen of Japan, not all of whom are yet extinct or without influence. Nevertheless some shortsighted Britons continued to cherish it. To them General Smuts spake sooth.

* * *

No wise Briton or, for that matter, American, wishes ill to Japan. The main count against British policy after Japan seized Manchuria three years ago, and against the British Industrial Mission, is that they tended to strengthen Japanese militarism and to weaken the hands of those circumspect and experienced Japanese who truly understand their country's position. Anglo-American concord on the naval question would now render Japan a real service—a truth which is, somewhat tardily, perceived in London.

When all is said and done, no corner of the world can today be staked off and treated separately. This was what General Smuts meant by saying that the present threat to the Washington arrangements for the Pacific "must be another serious call to Europe to put her house in order without undue delay."

* * *

The only means of putting the European house into order would be for Great Britain and France to back the League of Nations wholeheartedly. If, as is suggested from Washington, independent American support be not withheld from Geneva, they may be more likely to do so; and such strengthening of the League might help to simplify the Far Eastern problem.

From Washington to the Pacific through Geneva seems a roundabout way. But space is shrinking, and the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home. A flight of less than three days from England to Melbourne is not so much a feat as a portent. Let statesmen beware of time lag between seeing and doing.